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BRITISH DECIDE TO ASK REVISION OF YOUNG PLAN

Change in Scale of Unconditional Payments From Germany Sought

THE HAGUE SESSION TO DISCUSS RHINELAND

Proposed United States of Europe Also May Be on Agenda

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A strong effort to obtain revision of the Young plan in several important particulars will be made by Arthur Henderson, Philip Snowden, William Graham and Prof. Philip Baker, parliamentary secretary in the Foreign Office, who have left here with a staff of officials from the various departments concerned for the forthcoming reparations conference opening at The Hague, Aug. 6.

The British will propose that discussions be carried on in two committees with quite distinct functions, the Monitor is informed, though conclusions will be completely inseparable. One of these bodies would seek to compose the many conflicting interests regarding the allocation of money due from Germany, while the other would deal with the evacuation of the Rhineland, Aristide Briand's scheme for a "United States of Europe," and the German request for further light on the future of the Saar basin.

On the financial side, the position as seen here is that under the Young plan, Germany is to pay £37,000,000 for a period from September 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, and thereafter 36 annuities starting at £85,000,000 and rising to £120,000,000. Of these sums, £33,000,000 annually is an unconditional obligation, while payment of the remainder can be made subject to two years' moratorium.

The Young plan allots France £25,000,000 of unconditional payments, Italy a further £2,000,000; the service of the Dawes loan absorbs a considerable part of the remaining £6,000,000. Thus Great Britain and other interested states get practically nothing from the unconditional payments.

Amendment Sought

This is one aspect of the Young plan which Mr. Snowden hopes to get amended.

He agrees with David Lloyd George's parliamentary debate of July 26, that "if there is any depression in Germany, if Germany cannot purchase the necessary foreign securities in order to pay an unconditional part of the annuity, we shall be left out." He added, "We shall be left with nothing but a £34,000,000 payment to America, which is secure enough."

Another point whereto Mr. Snowden objects is that Great Britain is expected to give up some 2½ per cent of its share under the existing Spa scheme of distribution.

Concessions to Be Opposed

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech said it "seems to be a very one-sided transaction. It is admitted, however, it was the best bargain the British

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Enforced Peace Plan of 'Ad' Men to Be Submitted

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two hundred and fifty-four American delegates on their way to the international advertising convention in Berlin arrived in Southampton on the steamship St. Louis. Like their British brethren, they enthusiastically favor an "economic pressure" resolution on the abolition of war.

The Boston contingent of 188, organized by J. C. Nicodemus, includes Louis D. Gibbs, president of the Advertising Club of Boston and George H. Dunning, former president.

The world peace resolution, better known as the "economic pressure" plan, is similar to that approved in Amsterdam by the International Chamber of Commerce last month. It will be advanced in Berlin next week by Herbert S. Houston, New York publisher who, with John H. Fahey of Boston, drafted the proposal that economic pressure be exerted on nations resorting to war without first submitting their differences to an international court or arbitration under the Kellogg pact.

Lord Riddell, president of the Advertising Association of Great Britain, will lead the delegation of 240 British business men to the German capital. He has received a letter from William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, who says he "sincerely hopes the convention will contribute to a better understanding of the aspirations of different countries in spheres besides those of advertising and trade."

David Lloyd George also sent a message to the British delegation, saying that understanding and sympathy between nations may best be furthered by personal contact of those conducting business affairs of the nations.

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Students at One College Earn $1,000,000 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

STUDENTS at the University of California who do part-time work to help themselves through college earn $1,000,000 a year, according to an estimate by the alumni bureau of occupations on the Berkeley campus, which each year places hundreds of men and women students in positions varying from garage mechanics to caring for children.

During the last year 5790 part-time positions were filled by students. Of this number, 3746 were for men and 2044 for women.

BIG POLISH PORT RISES FROM TINY FISHING VILLAGE

Cheap Excursions Carry Thousands to See Great National Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GDYNIA, Poland—A thatched cottage standing cheek by jowl with a many-storied concrete building on the main street of Gdynia symbolizes the remarkable rise of that six-year-old Polish port from a tiny village of 50 or 60 fishermen's huts. Five years ago sites in Gdynia could be bought for a song. Afterward they suddenly soared to colossal values, until the Polish Government introduced legal restrictions on the amount of profit which can be made in this manner.

All the activity that is going on at Gdynia has given the new port a strong hold on the country's affections, and the Government is fostering this feeling to the utmost of its ability. Cheap excursions are advertised from the towns in the interior. Gdynia is kept in the news, for it is being built by the Polish Government to provide Poland with direct access to the sea for its imports and exports.

Like Middle Western Township

A new rice mill fitted with the latest type of machinery and capable of dealing with all Poland's demand for rice is the latest addition to the rapidly growing equipment of the port. The mill occupies a fine strategic position on one of the great artificial basins constructed to accommodate the growing tonnage using the port.

In its present stage of development Gdynia is comparable to a new township in the Middle West. Large blocks of modern flats bordering on the skyscraper variety and provided with all the latest improvements alternate with tiny wooden shacks still lit with kerosene lamps.

The harbor is fitted with the latest appliances for loading and unloading cargo. The jetties and deep-water basins are capable of accommodating vessels up to 25,000 tons and it is estimated that by 1930 the port will be able to handle 2,500,000 tons of cargo a year.

In addition to the harbor, a residential quarter is in process of construction amid the pine-covered slopes of the near-by sand hills. More and more little red-roofed villas nestle among the trees.

"Something Out of Nothing"

Sites have been chosen for the erection of oil storage tanks. Poland produces a considerable quantity of petroleum and though its exports of this commodity are not at present large, it hopes to increase them. In any case, oil will be needed for the growing mercantile fleet using Gdynia harbor.

The development of a Polish mercantile marine—it now reaches about 50,000 tons—based on the only purely Polish port, has caught the public fancy and there is no lack of candidates for the training ship Lvov, which was lying in the harbor when the representative of The Christian Science Monitor visited the town on the invitation of the Polish Government.

Though the exports have somewhat declined of late owing to a reduced demand for coal, no visitor to Gdynia can fail to be impressed with the efficiency which has produced this "something out of nothing" in so short a period as five years.

SOUTHERN DRYS BAR RASKOBISM, CANNON ASSERTS

Bishop's Reply to Critics Says Wets Attempting to Intimidate Him

Defense of prohibition, together with criticism of the tactics used by the "wets," has arisen in widely separated quarters in the national capital.

Political intimidation by the anti-prohibitionists is charged by Bishop James Cannon Jr., as the basis of the "attacks" made upon him for his support of Herbert Hoover during the recent presidential campaign. Replying to the charge that he used his episcopal office for political purposes, Bishop Cannon scored the "Raskobism" in the Democratic Party. He declared that the party must be purged of this influence, or the southern dry element will leave its ranks.

Discussions of prohibition were further enlivened by a statement in the official organ of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. The board criticized the efforts of the "wets" to present a biased picture of prohibition. They added, however, that these activities could not effect the basic sentiment of the country in favor of prohibition.

Increasing efficacy of enforcement was testified to by an assistant United States attorney in charge of prohibition in the District of Columbia. He declared that the Jones law had proved the most effective deterrent of bootlegging ever placed in the hands of enforcement and prosecuting officials.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has answered the various charges which have been published against him recently in a 15,000-word statement.

He went at length into the charges of profiteering in flour during the war, the criticisms of his stock market transactions, the charge that he had used funds of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of his church to further the election of President Hoover through organization of the anti-Smith Democrats of Virginia, and the contention that he improperly used his church office for political purposes.

Restating his denials of wrongdoing in every instance, Bishop Cannon reiterated his opposition to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President in 1928, and John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and declared:

Says Raskobism Must Go

"Either Raskobism must be discarded and repudiated or dry southern Democrats are of necessity permanently out of the party."

Charging efforts at "political intimidation" against him, he asked:

"Is not this a concerted, desperate effort of Raskobism to destroy my influence with the people of Virginia in the approaching election? Will the people of Virginia approve or disapprove of these attacks upon my repu-

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JEWS CLAIM RIGHT TO WAILING WALL

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Alleging that the Moslems wish to sequestrate the Wailing Wall, the Jews of Palestine are now conducting a vigorous campaign declaring that Holy Writ established perpetual Jewish ownership of this relic of Solomon's Temple.

Representatives of all the youth organizations, meeting at Tel-Aviv on Aug. 4, decided to oppose attempts to disturb Jewish possession, acting in concert with other Jewish national institutions here.

The issue was referred to the Zionist congress at Zürich, which is negotiating with the British Government.

The local press suggests that a League of Nations commission investigate the Moslem-Jewish claims before arbitration at Geneva. The latest phase of the controversy arose when the Moslem religious authorities in building a small mosque adjacent to the wall, also opened a gateway from the Great Mosque of Omar, making the Wailing Wall a public thoroughfare.

Skirl of Pipe and Thrum of Harp Join in 'Mod' on Misty Isle of Skye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTREE, Isle of Skye, Scot.—The annual Mod, or Gaelic musical festival, which has terminated at Portree, has once more revealed the musical talent of the "misty isle." Here there is found true Gaelic singing in an island where the Gaelic tongue still prevails. On both days the Mod was well attended, some of the country folk coming from towns 50 miles away, and evidently much appreciating the music.

The first day of the Mod was children's day. One of the tests was an essay on the wandering of Prince Charles in Skye; another the translation of a Gaelic prose passage.

No fewer than 200 children entered for these competitions, and the standard was high. The senior competitors were tested on the second day of the Mod in singing, piping and violin playing. The excellence of the piping competitions was a notable feature of the tests, being due largely to the skilled instruction of William MacDonald during the winter months. Of last year's class, four are now pipers in the Scots Guards, one in the Camerons, one in the Glasgow Police Force.

None of the vocal competitors was accompanied on the piano. The scale of Gaelic music is not adapted to the modern piano. The harp is the instrument most suited to the accompanying of Gaelic songs.

The classical "Cha til MacCriman" or "MacCrimmon's Lament" was heard in unison singing by choirs from Uig, Strath, Dunvegan, and Portree.

EMPLOYEES OF BANKS STRIKE IN ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—A strike by employees of all the banks of this city except one went into effect Aug. 3. The Banco Central was the only one able to continue operation. Bank employees sent President Isidro Ayora a demand for suppression of the tax on pensions.

Rumors of a general labor strike are current. The Union of Graphic Workers early in the week threatened to strike unless their demands for a holiday on Sunday were met. Newspaper owners have reached an agreement among themselves not to publish sensational news regarding the labor situation.

American Factories in Europe Cause International Wage Issue

Economists See Improvement in Continental Standard of Living as Result, and Increase in Exports—Labor and Capital Keenly Interested

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Increasing numbers of American factories are "leaving home" and setting up shop in Europe.

So marked has the migration become that Labor and Capital are regarding the movement with keen interest.

Nearly 2000 branches or independent factories already have been established overseas. Many of them bear the names of the most prominent American industrialists.

Economists are seeking to ascertain the effect of this development on world trade.

Two leading factors appear: First, according to commerce experts, the movement, far from decreasing, is acting to increase American exports. Second, it is serving to improve living standards throughout the Continent.

Among the hundreds of firms expanding their manufacturing operations across the Atlantic are the American Radiator Company, Armour & Co., Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company, Chrysler Corporation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Edison Lamp Works, Eastman Kodak, Ford Motor Company, General Electric Company, General Motors Corporation, International Harvester Corporation, National Cash Register Company, Otis Elevator Company, Radio Corporation of America, Singer Sewing Machine, Studebaker Corporation, United States Steel Products Corporation and the Western Electric Company.

Advantages Seen for Both Sides

Invested wealth here is reported to see in this movement advantages for both the United States and Europe. Not only will it raise the standard of living in every town and city where modern factories are established, it holds, but by this procedure the United States will obtain trade it could not get otherwise.

Labor leaders on the other hand, view this exodus of industray as a possible potential cause of unemployment, of a lower wage scale, or both. They contend that American capital should not be invested in what are virtually competing industries

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FARM 'ANARCHY' BLAMED IN LOW PROFIT YIELD

Virginia Institute Speaker Minimizes Tariff Rise as Permanent Help

By a Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A flank attack on the farm provisions of the Hawley tariff bill and the declaration that a "threefold anarchy" existed in agriculture was the feature of the opening of the third annual session of the Institute of Public Affairs.

Dr. James E. Boyle, professor of rural economy, Cornell University, discussing farm relief, decried high duties on farm imports as a permanent aid to agriculture, and lumped the tariff with the export debenture plan, as a political panacea of no lasting value in the present depression.

Farm relief must come by making the individual farmer into a better farmer, rather than by short cuts like the tariff, or export bounties, declared Dr. Boyle. Farming, he said, has entered an era of the most intense competition in which artificial legislative barriers will not assist agriculture for long. Primarily, he said, the farmer's problem must be met by self help, through increasing efficiency, and secondarily by group activity.

Furthermore, Dr. Boyle said, farming is on the eve of revolutionary developments. The biggest crop in the country is the "milk crop," he said, which is 2½ times the size of the cotton crop.

Revolutionary Changes Expected

When the process of manufacturing milk powder is perfected, as, declared Dr. Boyle, "it soon will be," it will "completely revolutionize the whole milk market in every city in America." It will force drastic shifts in production on the dairy farmers in the high cost sections of New York, New England and the East generally. The milkman may bring around milk powder every morning, instead of milk in bottles, and the housewife may liquefy the substance from the kitchen faucet.

That is only one of the striking changes that are ahead, according to Dr. Boyle. Already, he said, developments like the chain store, improved refrigeration, storage, canning, processing and transportation, have started the ball of competition rolling, to which there will be no stop.

Dr. Boyle's address was made in one of the three opening conferences at the institute, the others dealing with Latin-American affairs, under the leadership of Dr. C. H. Haring, Harvard University, and problems of democracy, under the leadership of Dr. Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan.

Opens Way to Inflation

"Tariff tinkering goes on at Washington every four or five years, on the average, so the tariff basis is

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Camps for Farm Women

Something about this movement that enables the farmer's wife to forsake her kitchen for a week's study or play will be told

Tomorrow on the Women's Enterprises Page

SWANSON CALLS HOOVER CRUISER ACTION ILLEGAL

State Department Defends Order to Stop Work on Three Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The President's authority under the appropriation bill to delay building of three cruisers beyond the current fiscal year, which has been denied by Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia and ranking Democrat on the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, is on as sound a basis as it is under the terms of the navy bill itself, according to the State Department's view of the present controversy.

While Senator Swanson, the first Democrat to open fire on the President's intention of delaying work on the three cruisers which were to have been started this fall, injected a new angle into the question by interpreting the terms of the appropriation bill as a direct mandate upon the President, the Administration feels that the legal balance is still on its side, as it is in interpretation of the cruiser building act.

The Administration feels that its authority in the case is as evident from the plain terms of the cruiser bill as from a legalistic interpretation of the appropriation bill making $200,000 immediately available for cruiser construction. There is no legal justification, according to this view, for Mr. Swanson's belief that "no discretion is given the President in the appropriation bill to suspend the expenditure of this money for this purpose."

Mr. Swanson's statement said in part:

"The authorization bill is not directed to the President, but is directed to Congress. In controlling its appropriations, Congress has the authority in case it failed to make the appropriations in any year indicated in the bill, to make it in the next succeeding year. This authority belongs to Congress and not to the President, unless Congress in its appropriation gives him this authority.

"Congress made this appropriation for these cruisers and directed the President to expend the money in this fiscal year and no discretion is left him in this matter."

HIGH COST OF LIFTS BANS TALL HOUSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The exceptionally high flats, which were to be built near St. Pancras Station according to a design of the chief architect of the London County Council, Topham Forrest, following his visit to the United States, are not to be built.

From a legal point of view, the provision of better class flats in the roof at a higher rental, providing an income to set off against the loss on the working class accommodation, presented obstacles. The cost of providing passenger lifts was found to be prohibitive. The scheme has been considerably curtailed and the height of the building is not to exceed four stories.

VENIZELISTS LEADING IN GREEK ELECTIONS

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Returns from the municipal elections all over Greece, though still incomplete, show that the Venizelists gained the most seats. Mr. Mercouris, Royalist candidate at Athens, however, at present has a majority over Spyro Patsis, Republican candidate and actual mayor. Dr. Christomanos, who enjoys the government's unofficial confidence, comes third. Pirræus and Saloniki voted Venizelist and Patras Royalist.

AMATEUR DISCOVERS COMET

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa (AP)—An amateur astronomer named Forbes at Rondebosch, in the environs of Cape Town, has discovered a new comet.

NON-POLITICAL TARIFF CALLED AMERICAN NEED

Should Be Handled Like Freight Rates, Institute of Politics Is Told

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—In order to serve the best interests of the Nation as a whole, the tariff policy of the United States should be one of moderation and should be no more of a political issue than the fixing of freight rates, C. R. Delong, formerly chief of the chemical division of the Tariff Commission, declared in his address before the Institute of Politics round table on trade barriers.

"Today there is pressing need of a national tariff policy," he explained. "The idea of a uniform tariff policy may not be to the liking of politicians of either party, as it would do away with a lot of political thunder.

"It is true, that there must be a fairly close agreement on the subject by both parties and all sections of the country, but the change in attitude of the Democratic Party toward the tariff seems to make such an agreement possible.

Can't Sell Without Buying

"We cannot expect to raise the level of import duties, diminish imports and continue to sell more goods to foreign countries."

Mr. DeLong expressed the opinion the bi-partisan tariff commission has proved ineffective in administrating the flexible provisions, and urged that the majority of its members should be in harmony with the Administration so that the responsibility would rest directly upon the Government in power.

At this same round table Bruce C. Hopper, representative in Russia of the Institute of Current World Affairs, outlined the purpose and operation of the Soviet trade monopoly which, he said, takes the place of a protective tariff in Russia.

Without this monopoly which functions through trading agencies such as the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York, Russia could not control domestic prices and would be unable to carry out its industrialization program, he added.

Mr. Hopper thought that the system would transform Russia from an agricultural appendage of the West into an economically independent state with an industry of its own. He emphasized that Russia's growing population offers a serious challenge to the Government.

Rise of Personal Governments

Discussing the political effect of the World War, George Young, Labor member of the British Parliament, pointed out that the substitution of republics for monarchies has been paralleled by the rise of personal governments or dictatorships over parliamentary government, and that this later tendency in England has strengthened the position and power of the Crown.

"So much importance is attached to the King's functions," Mr. Young said, "that the recent illness of King George notably affected the voting in the general elections. The presumed progressive proclivities of the Prince of Wales are commended or criticized without any consideration of the traditional constitutional restrictions on the Crown.

"The virtual immunity from control by Parliament of the Cabinet which has been formally substituted for the Commons as the seat of real power is another development which has permanently altered the British Constitution.

"The power of the Premier is approximating a personal government. A general election is becoming a premieral election in which the personalities of the premiers are more important than the principles of the parties they represent. As a result there is a growing tendency to call on the Premier in any issue of importance.

"Mr. MacDonald is expected to be as omniscient and as omnipotent as Mussolini."

Pan-American Air Trade

The development of Pan-American air lines offers the most powerful instrument of economic expansion open to the countries of both North and South America, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel F. Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, declared.

He forecast that in the not distant future multi-motored passenger and mail planes, capable of cruising 200 miles an hour, will be providing day and night service between the United

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Lancashire Shutdown Enters Second Week

By the Associated Press

Manchester, Eng.

THE Lancashire textile shutdown entered its second week apparently no nearer a settlement than it was July 29, when 500,000 workers remained away from the mills in protest at a reduction of 12½ per cent in their wages.

Manchester restaurants and amusement places were filled Sunday with crowds of strikers, seemingly carefree and happy. The mayors of ten Lancashire towns offered to mediate but there was no indication of acceptance of their offer.

EGYPT REJOICES AT NEW ACCORD WITH BRITAIN

Agreement Follows Sudden Resignation of British High Commissioner

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Egyptians rejoiced following the announcement of the Premier, Mohamed Pasha Mahmoud, that an agreement controlling relations with Great Britain had been reached with the British Government.

The Premier's message, sent from London, said: "I am happy to announce that after long and difficult negotiations I have succeeded in obtaining proposals for settlement of relations between Egypt and England on the basis of friendly mutual understanding.

"Full details will be published in due course and it is my fervent hope that they will be examined in the spirit of enlightened patriotism by all Egyptians who love their country, regardless of party or creed."

The announcement followed closely on somewhat sensational incidents in the British House of Commons, following the resignation of Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner in Egypt since 1923. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minster, declared the Labor Government could not pursue its policy with regard to Egypt with confidence if Lord Lloyd's "marked determination to misinterpret or ungraciously apply the policy was to continue."

Defining the Government's policy, Mr. Henderson said it was for a minimum of interference in Egyptian internal affairs and a liberal interpretation of the declaration of 1922. This declaration recognized Egypt as an independent foreign state in internal affairs, but contained four reservations: security of British communication, defense against foreign aggression, protection of minorities and protection of the Sudan.

The Government of Egypt has been conducted for some time without the functioning of a Parliament. King Fuad signed a decree a year ago suspending Parliament for a period of three years.

Australians Run Ranches Big as Principalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—It is often alleged that Australians do not know the value of their country, and C. L. A. Abbott, Minister for Home Affairs and Territories, who recently returned from an aerial survey of Central and Northern Australia, declares that the allegation is justified. He is Australian born, yet admits that he has yet much to learn. He traveled 6000 miles, saw from the air much country that could be settled with white population, and learned about areas as large as European principalities that are held by individual cattle men.

In all the area he saw from the plane after getting away from the populous centers on the eastern seaboard there are only about 1500 white people, he said, yet a great tract of country known as the Barkly tableland is equal to any country of similar type in other parts of Australia. The plane stopped at a cattle station, and conversation with the manager there revealed to the Minister that the area of the station is 15,000 square miles. It is a Government lease held by one man, who also holds other stations of great magnitude. The cattle running on this station were estimated at 138,000. "I am convinced," said Mr. Abbott, "that whatever development work is done in the territory I saw, air transport must play a large part."

American Banker Enabled Britain to Keep Famous Luttrell Psalter

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—J. Pierpont Morgan, it has been disclosed, is the anonymous benefactor who saved the Luttrell Psalter for the Nation by advancing the purchase money. Mr. Morgan gave the British Museum authorities a commission to buy the Psalter and it was accordingly withdrawn from the auction at Sotheby's and sold directly by Mrs. Alfred Noyes, wife of the poet, who had inherited it, to the museum at the agreed price of £31,500.

The money advanced by Mr. Morgan is free of interest and the museum authorities have been given one year in which to raise the sum.

The Bedford "Book of Hours," according to The Times, may also become the property of the Nation through the generous intervention of Mr. Morgan. It has been bought in the first instance for him by Quaritch and offered to the Nation at not more than the purchase price. The price at the auction was £33,000, and if this sum can be raised within a year the book goes to the Nation. Otherwise it will revert to the New York bibliophile financier.

Mr. Morgan visited the museum recently and inspected the two books, remarking that the Psalter must certainly be kept in England. He said he would like the other book himself, but at the same time he would be very glad for the museum to have it if it could raise the necessary amount.

Both books are now on exhibition at the Granville Library, British Museum, and already a subscription for their preservation for England has been established by the National Art Collection Funds, Hertford House, Manchester Square, here.

ZEPPELIN PLANS DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY AUG. 7

Expects to Leave Lakehurst Then After Record-Breaking Voyage West

WILL BE FIRST LEG OF ROUND-WORLD TRIP

Landed in New Jersey Aug. 4—Time, 95 Hrs. 31 Mins.—Average Speed 55 Knots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEHURST, N. J.—The Graf Zeppelin will take off from Lakehurst at midnight Wednesday on her return flight to Friedrichshafen, F. W. von Meister, American representative of the Luftschiffbau Company, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here this morning.

The transatlantic voyager of the air grounded here at 19 p. m. Sunday, eastern daylight saving time, completing her second trip from Friedrichshafen, Ger., to the United States in 95 hours, 31 minutes.

Settling to earth in the clear, starlit night just 12 minutes after her gray mass had loomed over the field, the ship suggested some bird of passage—a fabled roc made real—which had established a regular aerial route between the Old World and the New.

Within 15 minutes after her gondola touched the ground, mail pouches had been unloaded from a trap door in the rear and piled into a lumbering mail truck to be rushed to a train for New York; most of the passengers had been transferred to a bus proudly lettered, "Graf Zeppelin Special" and were on their way to the Welfare Building for customs inspection, their baggage loaded into an express wagon no less proudly lettered: "Graf Zeppelin Baggage Special."

Landing Was Colorful

Although the crowd at the field was smaller by many thousands than that which welcomed the ship on its initial voyage last October, the arrival itself was much more colorful and spectacular.

Under the twinkling light of the starry sky, with the Big Dipper and the North Star just over her nose, the Graf swung gently in the evening air. Steely-gray shadows hovered around her, throwing the high-lights on the oblong shape into bold relief.

The field floodlight dispelled the shadows which hung over her and from the other side of the field she seemed to merge with a heavy cloud bank that smudged the horizon.

The mooring crew worked rapidly and well. At 9:50 a rope was dropped from the nose of the dirigible and 10 minutes later the ship had settled gently to earth. A laugh came from a cabin window and passengers were visible at the ports of the lighted main saloon.

One of the most unimportant incidents of the airship's arrival was the landing of the stowaway. Customs officials boarded the dirigible and heard his case, later transporting him, under their own guard, to temporary quarters outside of Lakehurst until arrangements can be made for his return to Germany. Many of the passengers had not even seen him and none of them knew his name.

Actually the Graf Zeppelin covered the distance between Friedrichshafen and Lakehurst in three hours less than four days. For just two hours and 31 minutes before she finally came to rest outside the hangar she had soared over it in the light of the setting sun at 7:29 p. m., exactly 93 hours after taking off from the shores of Lake Constance. Half a minute after passing over the hangar she nosed slightly downward, and the crowd, which had been watching since she appeared as a gray dot on the horizon over the woods to the east of the hangar 35 minutes before, sent up a welcoming shout.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, bringing his ship within reach of her goal, put off again on a short cruise before landing, swinging the Graf around in a northwesterly direction to disappear in the cloud-flecked distance while the expectant watchers awaited her return. Then came messages, radioed from an escort airplane, that the dirigible had gone on to fly over New York City and would return in two hours.

The Ship Reappears

Just after leaving the field, the setting sun blazened out suddenly between heavy banks of dark clouds, and half an hour later slipped below the horizon. Night closed in and there was a chill wind, although it blew less violently. It was dark when watchers on the west side of the hangar for the second time detected the hum of the Zeppelin's motors in the distance. Suddenly her lights pricked out of the murk of the northeastern sky like stray stars from some new galaxy. It was 9:25 o'clock.

Quickly the airship approached, taking form in the deep twilight. Louder and louder her motors roared. Again she soared over the hangar, this time crossing it at right angles and disappearing once more into the night.

The ground crew was already assembled on the field, the regular Lakehurst crew of 275 having been supplemented by 125 marines from the Brooklyn and Philadelphia navy yards.

The floodlight illuminated the area around the stub mast to which the airship would be moored. Privileged holders of pink press passes were assembled outside the hangar and permitted to go out on the field inside the lines, while the crowd of sev-

eral thousand persons who had waited at the field for the arrival of the dirigible was kept at a considerable distance.

Ship Finally Alights

Smoke pots were lighted and sent off a thick screen of gray cloud which rolled across the field to the east, showing the officers of the Graf Zeppelin the wind direction on the ground area.

For the third time the dirigible loomed in the distance. At 9:48 she was over the edge of the field; in another minute the motors were slowed down and she started to descend.

Dr. Eckener, in an interview within an hour after his arrival, declared that the Graf Zeppelin's performance should be judged by the time that was required to travel from "coast to coast." The official time of the Graf Zeppelin from Gibraltar to the American coast was 67 hours, 50 minutes, he said, and her average speed during the trip was 55 sea miles an hour. The mileage of the entire trip was close to 5000 miles, he said.

"The trip was extremely interesting," he continued, "for we encountered all kinds of weather. Indeed the storms were so severe in the Rhone Valley area when we were ready to start that I hesitated at first to set out. We did not encounter any snow or hail but there were severe thunder storms.

"After we left Gibraltar very good weather set in and continued until Saturday night. During the last 14 hours we encountered bad weather. This trip has proved once more that the Graf Zeppelin can pull through any storm and any weather. The best proof we had of the success of the trip was that three of the passengers asked to be allowed to cross on the return voyage, but our passenger list is already made up."

Return Set for Aug. 7

Dr. Eckener said he expected to start on the return trip by Wednesday and probably would leave late at night. No overhauling of the motors or other machinery would be necessary, he declared.

Dr. Eckener referred to the stowaway as "a foolish young man with some romantic ideas" who needed to be taught a lesson. He declared that he did not even know the stowaway's name, and knew only that he was a 17-year-old baker's apprentice from Westphalia.

After his interview with the press, Dr. Eckener greeted audiences in Germany through a specially established radio hook-up.

George E. Crouse and Mrs. Crouse of Syracuse were in the vanguard of the alighting passengers. Literally with a watch in one hand and a notebook in the other, Mr. Crouse estimated that he had just completed the fastest round trip ever made across the Atlantic and back.

On the S. S. Mauretania, he said, he had passed Ambrose Light, off New York, exactly 10 days 23 hours and 5 minutes before the time when the big Zeppelin touched the Lakehurst field. The fastest previous time for the double crossing was 11 days 12 hours and 42 minutes, Mr. Crouse asserted. In order to accomplish this feat Mr. and Mrs. Crouse boarded a plane almost immediately upon landing in Friedrichshafen, arriving but a few hours before the Zeppelin took the air.

Passenger Ends Second Voyage

Mr. Crouse was recognized as the "dean" of the big ship's passengers, since he alone among the 19 who arrived aboard was making his second landing at the Lakehurst field following a second transatlantic flight.

"The two voyages were much the same," he said, "save that the present one was without accident and was far smoother than the first, and considerably faster, too, notwithstanding the head winds we seemed to buck during what seemed 90 per cent of the voyage.

Asked the question inevitably put to returning travelers—what seemed to be the most impressive thing about the trip—Mrs. Crousue replied instantly and in few words. "It was the comfort," she said, adding that accommodations and conveniences supplied passengers could hardly have been greater in any of the existing modes of travel.

Joachim Rickard of Madrid, Spain, and the Harvard Club of Boston said that the trip had been so smooth and steady that almost the keenest experience of the voyage was the landing here. Mr. Rickard said that he will be aboard the Graf Zeppelin when it departs for Friedrichshafen Wednesday or Thursday on the first leg of its round-the-world flight. He said that the fare for the trip from Lakehurst to Lakehurst was $9000.

Passengers Loud in Praise

Not a passenger of the 19 who clambered from the airship but gave hearty praise to the trip and to the ship's officers.

Dr. Leisser Kelp of Berlin, an official of the Hamburg-American Line, said that if the ship behaved in anywhere near the same manner on its round-the-world flight, undoubtedly more of its type would be built, and that speedier and more regular transatlantic service would be in order. He declared that his shipping line was firmly behind the Zeppelin Company. Sir George Hubert Wilkins, antarctic and arctic flyer, also praised the ship.

Others who arrived aboard the dirigible included Nelson Morris, Chicago, Richard C. Burke, San Francisco, Herbert S. Siebel, Saginaw, Mich., Count Alfred von Soden, Berlin; Prof. and Mrs. Gregory Gourevitch, Paris, Prof. Earnest Milarch, Switzerland; Werner Stauffacher, Basel; Carl Schuez, Kiel; Heinz von Eschwege Lichtberg, Count Albrecht Monegelas, Dr. Walter Speiss of the German Ministry of Traffic and Allen Miller and Frank E. Nicholson of New York.

Far more of the passengers' time was taken by the camera and "talkie" men, formed in a great half circle before the "custom" house, than consumed by the collector of customs, quarantine doctor and the immigration officials aboard the Graf Zeppelin of the actual customs inspection itself. These usual necessities of ship-landing, although carried out in full letter of the law, were over almost before begun by the trained force on hand.

Only once was it found necessary for the law to bring down its hand. Eighteen passengers carried 18 bouquets aboard the Graf Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen, but a customs inspector carried them carefully stored in canvas bags.

Birds and Monkeys Landed

The freight was handled slowly. Not until after midnight, while the Zeppelin was still moored to the mast in mid-field, was the first load of boxes and crates taken off. And not until the ship was safely inside the hangar was the larger part removed.

A glance disclosed adequate reasons for waiting until an indoor space was reached. Perhaps "Susi the Gorilla," the accompanying chimpanzee, and the 600 Hartz Mountain canaries would have welcomed a taste of the open field, but the baby grand piano and other of the large pieces of the cargo needed more attention than a mere toss from the ship's "hold" inside the big bag.

From early morning a truck emblazoned with the message that it would carry the gorilla, the chimpanzee and the birds, all of them the first of their kind to be imported into the United States by air, to the shop of Louis Ruhe in the Bowery waited near the hangar.

Not until the morning hours again, however, did it depart. One of the canaries, it was said, will go to Mrs. Hoover and another to Mrs. Coolidge. From customs inspectors it was learned that the freight would be dispatched to almost every corner of the United States. San Francisco and Seattle are to receive a portion, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Okla., Denver and Kansas City still more, with the heaviest portion, naturally, being spread along the coast and the near midwest.

Not until 2 a. m. was the Graf Zeppelin finally dragged into the hanger. It was later still when the final mooring was made and the ship lay quiet alongside the Los Angeles.

Not until a faint suspicion of dawn appeared was the last door shut so that the mile-long, grass-covered plain that is the Lakehurst station once more lay quiet under the now dimming stars.

Crowd Had Much to Amuse

A comparatively small, but colorful, crowd that rolled and flew and walked to the Naval Air Station here to witness the giant Graf Zeppelin's arrival from Friedrichshafen — a crowd estimated to have fluctuated between 15,000 and 10,000 in the hours before arrival — strangely found the greatest contest for their interest to lie between one of the largest phonographs and one of the biggest hangars in the world.

The phonograph, however, was attached directly to three huge sonic horns, installed by the Victor Talking Machine Company at a cost of $50,000. From either of the two sound beacons on the hangar roof rolled a volume of sound that could be heard nearly two miles away. According to the engineers in charge, it was intended, in case of fog or darkness, to use the devices for giving Dr. Hugo Eckener landing instructions.

No outside diversion, however, could have held the crowd from looking inside the 200-foot high steel and concrete doors of the big hangar. Controlled by machinery and having railroad tracks on which to roll it back, these doors dwarfed the fabled gates of Troy that swung open to admit the wooden horse.

The hangar as a whole, in fact, proved the main tent and center ring of the circus-county-fair-and-picnic aspect lent the air station by the lines of motor cars and the inevitable "hot dog" and "pop" stands, temporarily erected for the day in expectation of crowds of 100,000 or more. State police and marines enough to handle an even larger crowd easily kept the visitors in order.

Still a third innovation provided amusement for the crowd, although proof of its success was not readily accessible at the air station. Floyd Gibbons, one-time war correspondent, with the aid of a 24-pound knapsack of equipment and two faithful antenna holders who followed him, constituted a "walking transmitter." At times his descriptions of events on the field would be picked up clearly by the big horns on the roof. At other times his descriptions were sent out over a far wider chain.

Fresh Zeppelin Success Pleases Germans Highly

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The successful flight by the Graf Zeppelin to the United States was welcomed here with much enthusiasm. It was the fourth time Germans have crossed the Atlantic by air in a westerly direction. Once this was accomplished by the ZR3, now the Los Angeles, and twice by the Graf Zeppelin, once by the airplane Bremen, a feat which remains unrivaled by any other nation, for, until now, only the British airship R34 had crossed to the United States once. Germans are particularly pleased as this new success followed so shortly after the record trip of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen.

Zeppelin Visit a Surprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—It was an almost deserted Manhattan over which the Graf Zeppelin sailed last night. The visit of the great airship was unexpected, news that she would fly over the city being received less than an hour before she appeared on the southwest horizon. And then she came like a huge black fish out of the south against the dark, hurrying clouds of a green and black evening. Searchlights flashed up at her, turning her underside from black to bronze and then to gray as she came steadily on.

From Staten Island and the Battery she proceeded straight northward to Fortieth Street, where she circled and sailed southward again straight back to Lakehurst. But after turning southward at Fortieth Street, she dipped low after the fashion of a magnificent courtesy to New York City. Then she headed south and was quickly lost to the sight of onlookers behind the steep heights of the skyscrapers.

Ahead of the giant airship flew a lone airplane like a tiny moth tipped with light, which maneuvered as if it would be a guide to the dirigible, but when the latter veered and dipped southward at Fortieth Street, directly over the office of The Christian Science Monitor, the airplane had to circle and change its course and followed after the Zeppelin until both disappeared in the low-hanging clouds to the south.

Sales Tax Opposed by National Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The general sales or turnover tax, as it is applied in European countries, or as several American States and municipalities are experimenting with it, "runs counter to modern political and social beliefs, and would bear more heavily on the poorer than on the richer classes" if generally applied, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board.

These tendencies, however, the report suggests, might be obviated by combining a general sales tax with a graduated income tax, by imposing a supplementary luxury tax or by exempting sales of foodstuffs and other so-called necessities. The luxury tax, however, according to the study, has proved impracticable from an administrative point of view and there are serious doubts as to whether its burden actually falls in any large part on those whom it is intended to reach.

The conference board's study of the economic, social and administrative aspects of the general sales tax, however, reflects little enthusiasm for this form of levy.

RUMANIA'S HARVESTS OVERCOME 1928'S LOSS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government announces an adverse trade balance for the first half of 1929 of $900,000,000 greater than during the same period last year.

The increase is due to last year's poor crops. An official declared that the present excellent harvests will close the year with a favorable balance.

British to Seek Important Changes in Several Provisions of Young Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

delegates could get in the Young experts' committee." Mr. Snowden, answering Mr. Lloyd George, declared, "The proposals do constitute a new demand for further sacrifices from this country." He added that the "limit of concessions by this country had been reached.

Whether he will be able to make out a strong enough case for revising the plan in Great Britain's favor and at the expense of Italy and France (which have also had to make considerable sacrifice) is a great secret of the present conference. British objections to allocation of the Young plan receipts are largely based on the expectation, almost universal among bankers and politicians here, that Germany very soon will find itself unable to make the conditional payments. In this case, not only England, but also Poland, Jugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Portugal would find themselves receiving far less than enough to pay their war debts. Indeed, Greece and Rumania already are in that position, according to the proposed allocation of German reparations.

Moratorium Granted

All the smaller powers were to have got a major portion of their reparations from Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary. But each of these states has given a lengthy moratorium, and suspension of their reparations payments is regarded as problematical, to say the least. In addition to trying to iron out these difficulties, the financial committee of the conference will be faced with considerable opposition, especially from Great Britain, to the proposal in the Young report to extend the system of deliveries in kind for another 10 years, whereas under the Treaty of Versailles these deliveries should have ceased in 1929.

The Young plan allows the states to dispose of their quota of deliveries in kind outside their own borders. "That means," Mr. Lloyd George pointed out in the debate already referred to—and Mr. Snowden agreed with him—"that France and Italy can now get their quota of coal from Germany under the reparations agreement."

He added that "in the Treaty of Versailles we had careful safeguards to prevent that coal from competing with British coal."

Further difficulties are expected over the proposed international bank. Politicians in most European countries are apprehensive that the bank, despite its rules, may have a political flavor while bankers in Great Britain are dubious as to the effect of the new organization on their own business.

Banking Methods Differ

Anglo-Saxon and Latin methods of banking have so many points of dissimilarity that the task of blending them satisfactorily in one institution without detriment to either system is not regarded as easy.

The political committee is generally expected here to finish its deliberations much sooner than the financial. Not only are problems regarded as somewhat less thorny, but the chief delegates all have to be in Geneva before the end of August for the opening of the Council session, which precedes the annual meeting of the League Assembly.

Agreement on the date for evacuation of the Rhineland is held unlikely to cause trouble, provided the question of committee conciliation and verification is satisfactorily settled. The French want a permanent body with the duty of seeing there are no infractions of clauses in the Treaty of Versailles whereby the Rhineland is demilitarized. The Germans would prefer to leave this task to the League and have no committee at all. Great Britain leans to the German view, but is prepared to support a compromise which would establish a temporary committee for this purpose.

The Saar question is one on which Germany is insistent, while the French wish to leave the matter until time comes for this region to be finally settled by a plebiscite as provided in the Versailles Treaty.

Statesmen here are eager to hear what M. Briand has to say on "the United States of Europe" but there is not much expectation that the idea is a practical one at this stage.

Defects of Plan Admitted

Opinion that the Young plan "is of course defective in several respects and not what any of the participants individually would like" was expressed in an interview in the Sunday Times by Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the three British delegates who assisted in framing it. Inasmuch as the committee was almost certainly premature and the task well-nigh impossible, it would seem to have rendered a service in avoiding a breakdown and providing a scheme which satisfactorily covers a large part of the ground. The report, he said, "was really dragged out of the jaws of exhaustion, so to speak."

Positive achievements of the committee, Mr. Stamp said, included bringing the German annuities to a more practicable range, ridding Germany of political controls, establishment of an economic connection between reparations and inter-allied debts, definite restriction of deliveries in kind to a diminishing program, and establishment of an international bank with its many wide possibilities of world usefulness.

French Minimize Protests in Predicting Successful Conference at The Hague

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—With the nomination of all delegations toThe Hague, and the departure from Paris of Aristide Briand and other French representatives, European interests centered upon the conference which is about to open for the liquidation of the war.

It has been delayed much longer than was thought likely when the Young plan was prepared early in June. Yet, though a good deal has been heard of minor differences about the meeting place, less has been heard of the quiet preliminary work which has been accomplished by each nation, and the diplomatic soundings already taken. It may prove that the two months which were allowed to elapse have not been wasted.

The Young committee seemed to fix September as the month in which the plan should begin to operate. It is improbable that all arrangements can be made before that month, and certain inconveniences may arise in the transition from the Dawes plan to the Young plan. Again, it was anticipated that the Rhineland would be evacuated by September. This now appears impossible. Nevertheless, in matters of vital importance to the future of Europe, it would be absurd to lay stress on the precise date.

As a result of procrastination, opinions in the various countries have crystallized. Thus, with regard to withdrawal of the French, British and Belgian troops, the Germans have made it clear that if they permit some invisible control to be substituted for occupation, they will not permit control to be continued bevond 1935. On this point the whole nation, from Hindenburg downward, is determined, and Dr. Gustave Stresemann's hands will be tied at the conference.

Briand Has Free Hand

M. Briand has managed to keep his hands free. In agreement with Raymond Poincaré, he laid down that, as a condition of evacuation, Germany should consent to nomination of a supervisory body, optimistically designated as a committee of verification and conciliation. But on the character and duration of such body he stands uncommitted. Indeed, it is generally thought in political circles that establishment of the committee is partly a face-saving device. It is difficult to imagine that its functions can be serious. It merely serves to soften the policy of withdrawal.

After some controversy it is expected that France and Germany will be able to reach accord on the Rhineland committee.

Organization of the international bank will be undertaken immediately.

Success Seems Assured

Like other conferences, The Hague probably will have its dramatic moments, but it will be impossible to take its fluctuations too seriously. Failure is literally unthinkable. Every country is reconciled to solutions which have become inevitable. Nowhere is there a grave protest. Such protests as there are in advance are chiefly intended to strengthen the hands of statesmen in necessary bargaining. It is felt here that material and political collaboration of European peoples will follow the series of international conferences which begin with that of The Hague, and in few months more will be done for European harmony than has been done in years.

Woman Member of Congress Turns Attentive Ear to Her Constituents

An hour at the post office, 45 minutes in the general store, 20 minutes in another post office and then an hour at the town hall—that is a day's itinerary for Edith Nourse Rogers' vacation.

Mrs. Rogers, who is the Representative in Congress for the fifth district of Massachusetts, passes two weeks of every summer getting into close touch with the people whom she represents. The "advance agent" for these trips is a Government postal card, mailed to friends and acquaintances, advising them that she will be "in town" for an hour or so to learn of any official matters of which she can be of assistance.

There are 36 cities and towns in Mrs. Rogers' district and during the summer she visits all of them. She listens to personal requests, pleas for employment, town delegations that want mail service improved, immigration and civil service matters, petitions for aid in eliminating the red tape surrounding veteran's claims. To all of them she turns an attentive ear and a receptive notebook.

Mrs. Rogers has followed the practice of visiting her constituents since she was elected in 1925 to fill the unexpired term of her husband, the late John Jacob Rogers. Mr. Rogers had followed the practice of visiting the district, but had limited his trips to every two years.

SOVIET BUYING MOUNTS RAPIDLY IN AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Annual purchases made in the United States by the Amtorg Trading Corporation for Soviet Russian interests have quadrupled in the past four years, and the total Soviet trade with this country has increased at a rate almost as rapid, Saul G. Bron, chairman of the corporation, has just announced.

For the 10 months ending July 31, 1929, the orders placed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation aggregated $51,000,000 in contrast to $13,157,000 for the entire Soviet fiscal year 1925-26, Mr. Bron said. Orders placed during July alone totaled $20,100,000, the largest amount in any month since the company was organized five years ago.

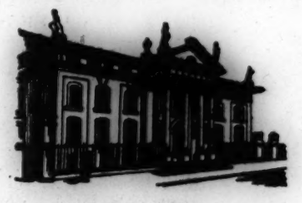
COLLEGE TARS REACH AZORES IN TINY CRAFT

HORTA, AZORES (AP)—The 46-foot ketch Carlsark dropped anchor in the harbor here Aug. 4 with its crew of four amateur sailors, who were all Cornell University men, after a remarkable crossing of the Atlantic in 12 days.

"We left New York secretly last June," said the skiper, Carl L. Weagant of Douglaston, L. I., "and sailed up the St. Lawrence. We reached Nova Scotia and left there on July 22. My crew of D. N. Schoalesjn, J. M. Rumnler and H. M. Devereux did not suspect my intention of crosing the Atlantic until we were half-way to the Azores, seven days out. We intend to proceed by was of San Miguel and Gibraltar to the Mediterranean, returning by way of the Canary Islands and Cape Verde."

FILM COLONY 'FORGETS' TAXES

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Internal revenue officials have announced that, with the "summer tax drive" against Hollywood film players half over, income tax liens demanding payments due had been filed in this district against more than 500 actors and actresses. It was added that members of the film colony had paid more than $100,000 to the Government in "forgotten taxes."



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The New Armour and Company

Armour and Company has completed its sixth year of reorganization.

In seven years, ownership of the Company has passed out of the hands of a few individuals and into those of some eighty thousand stockholders. A very large number of the new owners are employes of the Company who have invested their own savings in the business.

Ten years ago, nine individuals owned all the common stock of the Company, of a book value of $180,479,183. There were then 2,140 preferred stockholders with $28,390,600 invested. Today Armour and Company is essentially a publicly owned corporation.

52,372 shareholders own from 1 to 24 shares
8,628 shareholders own from 25 to 49 shares
7,173 shareholders own from 50 to 99 shares
9,708 shareholders own from 100 to 499 shares
1,080 shareholders own 500 shares or more.

Most of the 60,000 persons on the payrolls of Armour and Company are individual small stockholders in the concern. They, with the bondholders and stockholders, are really the Armour and Company of today, earning their livelihood in the Company's business and heavily interested in its welfare and progress.

The Directorate of Armour and Company consists of 3 bankers, 7 executives of the Company, 2 flour millers, 1 dean of an agricultural college, 1 farmer, 1 aviation executive and 4 executives of other companies.

The Armour and Company of today seeks patronage and goodwill on the basis of its present constituency and policies.

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SUGAR DUTIES CALLED LITTLE HELP TO FARMER

Said to Benefit Mills Most—Smoot Sliding Scale Plan Is Attacked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Smoot proposal for a sliding tariff on sugar, intended to hold the price to about 5 cents a pound wholesale, holds the center of the stage as the Senate Finance Committee speeds up its work on the unfinished schedules of the Hawley tariff bill, and adds night hearings to its morning and afternoon sessions.

The sugar tariff, most hotly contested item in the entire bill, will be reconsidered at an open hearing when the full force of gathering opposition is expected to become evident.

While Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, laid his plan for a sliding scale to prevent wide fluctuations in the price of sugar before President Hoover over the week-end, strong protests against the plan came from the Democratic senators, and from the sugar beet interests who favor the flat rate in the House bill.

Manipulation Foreseen

"While in many quarters it is believed that Mr. Smoot's advocacy of the sliding scale is in accord with administration views and that it represents a notable concession on his part, the Democrats, who have centered their fire on the sugar schedules since the House rates were first announced, expressed the conviction that the plan would be subject to manipulation by the sugar interests at the expense of the public.

Tom Connally (D.), Senator from Texas and member of the Senate Finance Committee, branded the Smoot plan as "price fixing legislation" which would actually increase the present cost of sugar by "sliding upward rather than downward."

"It is certain that the sliding scale on sugar is so constructed as to insure a rate higher than the present rate," he said. "That is the objective of Mr. Smoot. When stripped of words and theories, sugar will cost more than it costs now."

Denouncing the Smoot plan as "a scheme to fix and manipulate prices and add to the burdens of the American consumer," Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, declared that the new proposal is as bad in its effect on the consumer's interests as the House rate.

Little Help to Grower

Opponents of any increase in the present sugar rates are finding ammunition in reports of the United State Tariff Commission and the Department of Agriculture on sugar-growing costs. These support the contention of economists that any increase in the price of sugar from a traiff accrues to the sugar manufacturer rather than to the grower; therefore, it is contended, the sugar tariff cannot be considered as a form of farm relief.

It is contended that since the sugar beet and sugar cane industries occupy relatively little land and employ a very small part of the rural population, there is no ground for regarding them as an important branch of American agriculture except that their output is of large value.

Less than one American farm in 100 is devoted to the growing of sugar beets, and the number of people employed averages only about 80 for each 1000 acres, according to the United States Tariff Commission report on the cost of producing sugar beets.

Again, the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the farm price of sugar beets does not, under the contract system of selling, rise proportionally with the rise in factory prices.

A prominent Washington economist estimates that every addition of a cent a pound to the price of sugar would add less than $10,000,000 to the farm value of the annual beet crop, and would add more than $120,000,000 a year to the cost of sugar to the Nation's consumers.

Majority members of the Senate Finance Committee believe that by holding three sessions a day they will be able to have the bill in shape by Aug. 19, the date for the Senate to reconvene. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana and Republican leader, stated that the measure should be passed by the Congress and in the hands of President Hoover by the end of October.

G. Bernard Shaw Tells Why Labor Won

LONDON (AP)—G. Bernard Shaw, foremost literary showman of Europe, made a defense of "political window dressing" before the Independent Labor Party school at Welwyn.

He believed the Conservative Party had lost the parliamentary general election in May because its leaders failed to realize the value of such window display. They had a good program, but never succeeded in advertising it, he said.

He described the Communists as "still dreaming and talking a lot of rubbish about revolutionary working classes."

"The Labor Party was not exactly popular but it was the only party that was not unpopular, and people voted for Labor because the others were so hopeless."

WORK ISSUES CALL FOR G. O. P. MEETING

DENVER (AP)—Dr. Hubert Work, retiring chairman of the republican national committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at Washington Sept. 9.

'FARTHEST WEST' TRIP MADE ON ERIE CANAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The "farthest west" voyage of an Erie Canal vessel has just been reported in the arrival at Milwaukee of three motorships of the Interwaterways Line, Inc., carrying a total of 4500 tons of sugar from the Atlantic seaboard.

One motorship took cargo at Philadelphia, making an inland voyage of 1640 miles, which included transit of Chesapeake Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, the Hudson River, New York Barge Canal to Oswego, Lake Ontario, Welland Canal, Lakes Erie and St. Clair, the Detroit River, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. Hitherto modern motorized canal vessels have never gone west of Detroit. Delivery of the sugar to the Lake Michigan port placed the Atlantic seaboard in competition with the Mississippi Valley.

Hull to Abolish Grade Crossings

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Hull City Council has approved a proposal for the abolition of 10 street level railway crossings, at a cost of £1,220,000, but further important negotiations are pending before the final stage of the scheme is reached.

A circular issued by the unemployment Grants Committee affords prospect of no greater financial assistance than 75 per cent of the interest and sinking fund charges for 15 years, which is half the period of the loan.

Alderman T. G. Hall, chairman of the Level Crossing Committee, says the Council hopes the city parliamentary representatives will make strong representations to the Government for more generous terms. Subject to details not yet settled, they proposed, he said, to abolish every level crossing in Hull and rid the city of a "great public nuisance and danger."

The scheme is subject to confirmation by the consulting engineers, who are to be retained to advise the corporation, and subject to terms of agreement with the London & North-eastern Railroad Company being accepted and to satisfactory financial assistance being forthcoming from the Government.

AMERICAN CLIMBERS CONQUER ITALIAN ALPS

MILAN, Italy (AP)—A group of American Alpinists, headed by Albert Rand Herron, has accomplished an exploit never before achieved in reaching the summit of Mt. Giultschi, which towers in the Italian Alps, nearly 14,700 feet above sea level.

Messages received here said the party reached the top of the peak on July 25. The Americans left Milan June 28 with the intention of completely exploring the mountain.

HIGH FLIGHT ATTEMPT FAILS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Lieut. Sanford B. Chandler of the Hartford branch of the Curtiss Flying Service, in his effort to better the altitude record for OX-motored planes, 18,671 feet, remained aloft three hours but attained only about 15,000 feet.

Once General Gage's Headquarters

HOOPER HOUSE, DANVERS, MASS.

'King' Hooper Built Winter Home on Coast and Summer Place Inland

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Robert Hooper was a Marblehead merchant and he lived in Marblehead during his winters, and in Danvers during his summers; so that is why there are two "Hooper Mansions," both identified with "King" Hooper, sometimes to the bewilderment of visitors.

It is not quite certain why this man was known as "King." Some say it was because he was loyal to the King and, in the end, had his property confiscated for that reason. Others say it was because, in his dealings with the men who sailed his ships and worked at his numerous affairs, he had a singular ability to get along with them peacefully and so men fell into the way of calling him "King."

It is certain that sailors of the period loved to sail on his ships for he was known far and wide for his fair dealing with them and his general maintenance of their respect and good will.

The house he built for his summer residence in Danvers, not far from Marblehead, yet far enough, in that period, to have the enjoyable implications of a vacation home quite removed from the scenes of his winter occupations, takes on especial interest because it was, for a time, headquarters of General Gage.

It is an impressive mansion of unusual proportions compared with other structures of its time, and it laid, for that reason, an authentic claim to being a "show place" of the period as well as a quite normal selection as a dwelling place for an officer high in command.

The house has been beautifully restored and is filled with items of the greatest intrinsic worth as well as the typical antiquarian values of their time.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT WINS SENATE VICTORY

BUENOS AIRES, (By U. P.)—After many weeks of debate the Senate has finally rejected the credentials of Federico Cantoni and Carlos Porto, senators-elect from the intervened Province of San Juan. The vote was 14 to 6.

Rejection of Cantoni and Porto is hailed in Irigoyenist quarters as an outstanding victory for the President as the two men are political enemies of President Irigoyen and their credentials were refused by an anti-administration Senate.

Henry George Tax Theory Reaffirmed

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The fourth international conference to promote land value taxation and free trade concluded a week's session at New College with unanimity among delegates on policy.

They return to their 24 countries pledged to promote land value taxation and free trade as taught by Henry George. Many speakers, including Carl Markels of Germany, stressed the fact that origin was allied to the land question. Otto Nutschike, member of the Prussian Diet, said: "We must free ourselves from the error of thinking of other countries as nothing but rivals."

Claude Baucel and Samuel Meyer declared that unless European economic unions are established, Europe will be divided against itself and ultimately become a colony of the United States.

24-Hour Cross Nation Air Mail Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Efforts to establish a 24-hour transcontinental air mail service by applying knowledge gained from recent refueling flights will be made by the Boeing Air Transport, operators of the western half of the transcontinental air mail route, it has become known here. To this end a Boeing Air Transport flying machine will attempt to make two complete round trips between San Francisco and Mitchell Field, L. I., without landing, and then to return to Cleveland, where it will fly over the airport there until forced to land.

The flight, which will be made during the third week in August, has been arranged by the Boeing Air Transport in co-operation with the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, makers of the motor in the airplane to be used, and the Post Office Department, which has given the Boeing line special permission to carry mails further than its contract provides. About 60,000 pieces of regular mail will be carried by the airplane on its take-off and parts of the load will be transferred to other airplanes at strategic points along the route.

Fascisti to Discuss Mussolini Policies

ROME (AP)—The Grand Council of the Fascist Party, the supreme body of both Italian state and party, has been called to meet Aug. 30 by Augusto Furati, the party's secretary-general.

It was expected the council will be called upon to confirm a number of decisions of Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, growing out of conditions within the Fascist Party which he is understood to have decided necessitates drastic housecleaning and expulsion of undesirable elements.

The Premier already has begun steps to this end, the most notable being his suspension Saturday of Ernesto Belloni, former Podesta (Mayor) of Milan, from all political and party activities. Signor Belloni had been charged by a committee investigating his official activities with using his office for personal aggrandizement.

EDISON PROTEGE TELLS OF GAME ANSWERS MADE

Refuses to Go Into Details, but Believes a Lie Is Sometimes Permissible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Wilber B. Huston, the Seattle boy who won the Edison Scholarship and thereby becomes the protégé of the inventor, has just disclosed the gist of some of the answers he made to the questionnaire in the competition. In an interview he expressed confidence that he had answered the questions correctly, but no pressing would induce him to give his answers to the complete list. The official examination paper, which won for him the official designation as "America's brighest youth" and the Edison award, will not be disclosed for "10 years or more."

Charles Edison, son of the inventor, held that the winner "was his own master" and that the examination committee, which made the award, had no objection to him giving out the answers himself. Only when pressed by reporters would he do this, and even then with some reluctance.

"I would like it distinctly understood," he said, "that I do not for a moment wish to pose as a know-all, and that because I happened to win the scholarship I am something extraordinary.

Does Not Like Some Answers

"I will not divulge a number of the answers I gave. In the first place I do not like them myself. It might provide occasion for criticism and a certain amount of hard feeling, which, naturally, I wish to avoid. It is obvious that other people may not have the same views I have, and I do not want to pose as a Solomon before anybody."

When his attention was called to the 18 questions on physics, chemistry and mathematics, he said he agreed in substance with the correct answers as given by college professors and published in the daily press except in two cases, involving parts of two separate questions.

"I, therefore, take it for granted," he said, "that my answers were correct, or almost correct, as far as these technical questions are concerned."

He answered the question regarding the heat of mercury and water, and in this case his reply differed somewhat from that of a New York professor. "If the professor's answer was correct," he said, "then I was wrong."

Correct in Every Detail

Regarding the diameter of copper wire and alloy and their respective resistances, he had also differed from the solution given by the same professor. To all of the other questions in this group, however, he said his answers had agreed in every detail with those published as the correct ones, including the problems in optics, the speed of sound and the effect of temperature on an automobile tire.

He was then asked what replies he had made to the more general questions, and as they were fired at him, he replied as follows:

Q. "What do you consider four of the most important qualifications necessary to success in any pursuit?"

A. "Ambition, the will to work, education and stamina."

Q. "What are your four favorite publications?"

A. "The Readers' Digest, The Atlantic Monthly, The Literary Digest, The Scientific American."

Q. "When do you consider a lie permissible?"

A. "In case of serious trouble, pain and grief, and you do not benefit yourself in any way."

Future of the Automobile

Q. "What future do you see for the automobile?"

A. "The automobile will become a subordinate means of transportation, to be used for short distances, while the airplane will be used for long distances." He also foresaw the electrification of both.

Q. "What would you do if marooned on an island in the South Pacific without tools and had to move a heavy bowlder for some distance?"

A. "I would use a young tree, cut with a sharp stone, as a lever, on an inclined plane—provided the bowlder could be moved and I could start it."

Q. "Which one of the following would you be willing to sacrifice for the sake of being successful: Happiness, comfort, reputation, pride, honor, health, money, love?"

A. "I would sacrifice comfort."

Q. "How would you spend $1,000,000 if that sum were left to you within the next year?"

A. "I would give some to my family parish, because it is poor, and some to my father and mother."

Q. "If you had been given a certain experiment to perform and had been informed that it could be done successfully, but you had failed 10 times, what would you do?"

A. "I would check my instruments and my chemicals and try it again. If then I got no results I would try again with varying procedure."

WORLD'S WANTS FILL NEW BOOK ON COMMERCE

Many Oddities in Demand, List Made for American Manufacturers Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ax handles for Glasgow, shaving soap for Amsterdam, perforated brush backs for Mexico City and paint kegs for Johannesburg.

These are things that the United States must stock in its rôle as an international storekeeper. They are the things which foreign cities are asking for and about which they have sent specific requests to the Department of Commerce. Information to enable American manufacturers to fill these needs is contained in "What the World Wants," just published by the department.

Bonbons for Barbados, W. I.; ethlene dichloride for Prince Rupert, Canada; roofing paint for Bilbao, Spain; rolled oats for Tallin, Estonia and canned tomato paste for Panama City are among the United States' manufactures which are of interest in foreign lands. Tegucigalpa, Honduras, can use coiled steel springs. Dresden, Ger., wants cork scrap. Marseilles, France, wants oak staves.

Toy balloons, the publication discloses, can be sold in Frankfort, Germany. Galoshes are wanted in Oslo, Norway. Blotters will be purchased in Concepcion, Chile, and roller skates are in demand in Toronto, Canada.

Cities in Switzerland, the report shows, are particularly interested in notions. Almost every section of the world is represented in the requests for unusual merchandise. Apparently, there is an export market for everything ranging from neckties in Shanghai to garters and galluses in Medellin, Colombia.

RUMANIAN-POLISH PARLEY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Virgil Madgearu, Minister of Industry, has left for Warsaw for an important preliminary Rumanian-Polish economical conference, beginning Aug. 10.

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UNDERSEA BOAT, ON OCEAN'S BED, RAISED 86 FEET

Fresh Air Sent Down and 'Disabled' Craft Is Then Brought Up in Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Lessening the perils of submarine service and showing conclusively that the world's largest underseas craft can be rescued from the ocean's bottom, a series of tests were successfully conducted here by the United States Navy.

With her complement of 87 officers and men aboard, the V-4, one of the largest submarines in the world, weighing about 300 tons, was "rescued" by the "blowing" test in exactly 23 minutes.

The same test was conducted with the S-44, a smaller ship, and it was raised in shorter time.

The third successful test was that of locating a sunken submarine by tracing the sound of a hammer tap from the inside of the hull. This was performed by the V-2 submerging as the "disabled" ship and the Ortolan, relief ship, coming to the "rescue."

Naval authorities knew that the "blowing" test was practical, for they had tried it on a small "sub" off the Municipal Pier here. What they didn't know was whether it would work on a large "sub" in the open sea.

Just at noon the V-4 settled on the floor of the ocean in 86 feet of water. The high pitched, whistling note of the oscillator notified those aboard the Ortolan that the submarine was ready for the test.

Divers were lowered to the "disabled" ship, the first one settling his 20-pound shoes on deck at 12:29.

Seating himself at the keyboard of intricate valves and dials aboard the Ortolan, Chief Gunner F. J. Kaiss, in charge of the divers, opened the valve which sent fresh air down into one of the submarine's two salvage compartments. Pressure was brought up to two pounds above normal, and then the valves were opened, allowing the air to vent up to the Ortolan's deck.

The maneuver was repeated with another compartment, which was recharged and vented.

Lieut.-Commander William M. Quigley was then instructed to open the communicating door between the compartment, and air was forced through the submarine, making a complete circulation of fresh air under the sea's surface.

Then came the most interesting experiment. The air pressure was applied to the sub's main ballast tank to "blow" out the water which was holding her on the bottom.

Just 23 minutes later there was a swish of foam and the stern of the underseas craft appeared above the surface. Then the conning tower came into sight, and the submarine assumed an even keel. It had been raised by the Ortolan independently of any action on the part of the sub's crew.

Junk Irons Saved Mean Metal Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Junkmen are adding millions of dollars annually to the Nation's wealth by salvaging what otherwise would be abandoned.

Razing of many old buildings with steel framework or reinforcement here, to make room for skyscrapers, has called attention to the public service of the relatively unrecognized junkman who buys the used metals in these wrecked structures. Modern merchandising methods have entered this field, inquiry here shows.

Experts in the commercial uses of old metals have learned how quickly to identify junk that has value, and through their services old metals that otherwise might be discarded are being salvaged. The oxy-acetylene blowpipe is used to cut to pieces the junk taken to scrap heaps.

Experts sort tons of the old metals daily. Some of the metal is reconditioned and sold for use in small structures where it will not receive the stress to which new steel can be subjected.

'Job' Changes Traced to Wrong Vocations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A plea for vocational education and guidance for workers is contained in a report of a survey of the working population of American cities by Dr. Harry D. Kitson, professor of education at Teachers College, just made public.

He holds that maladjustment among workers contributes in part to the crime and other undesirable activities reported to the police, and declares that the yearly turn-over of jobs amounts to from 50 per cent in some parts of the country to 100 per cent in others. He found that only a small percentage of this turn-over resulted from the progression of workers to better positions, while in a large majority of cases it was due to workers becoming tired of their jobs and moving to others to which they were not suited.

Dr. Kitson criticizes the efforts of parents and workers for "white collar jobs" as "the most vicious misconception in our civilization today." He declares that the average salary of a bank clerk in Indianapolis is $31 a week, whereas a plumber earns $56 a week.

"Our youth should be informed of this disparity and should be trained in the economic possibilities in the different vocations."

Dr. Kitson voices the view that the economic value of education has been overemphasized and that it does not give the financial returns most people believe.

NEW YORK BUILDERS BAN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The promise of a five-day week and 10 per cent increase in wages, which was to have become effective in the building trades here Aug. 24, has been rescinded by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Abrogation of the agreement was attributed to failure of the Building Trades Council to fulfill an agreement to arbitrate a dispute between the employers' association and the Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, as to whether building trade employers of New York are free to use materials from non-union sources. The employers' association said there will be no change in wages or hours from the present agreement expiring Dec. 31, and which provides for a 5½-day week. The ruling affects approximately 60,000 men.

NEBRASKA WILL SPEND $20,000 IN PUBLICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—Nebraska has an advertising fund of $20,000 for the next two years to be used for the purpose of advertising the State. This appropriation was made by the last session of the State legislature. According to George Jackson, secretary of the board of agriculture, the fund will be available for use Aug. 25.

The money will be used to advertise the resources of Nebraska to its own people and to some extent to acquaint people outside the State with its agricultural resources, Secretary Jackson said. J. G. Alden, editor of the York (Neb.) Republican, will have charge of the publicity work, it was announced.

MORE JUDGES SOUGHT FOR CHICAGO COURTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Frank J. Loesch, attorney recently appointed by President Hoover a member of the national committee to investigate crime causes, has written to the executive committees of the Circuit and the Superior Courts here to request assignment of 16 judges to the criminal courts when the fall terms open in September.

As president of the Chicago Crime Commission he declared that 16 judges are needed to hear the accumulation of cases. During past years only seven judges have been assigned to the criminal courts, but, in the last few months, 14 judges had made substantial progress in reducing the number of cases pending.

TOLEDO MIXES ART AND TRADE MOST HAPPILY

Museum Is Vital Part of Busy Ohio City Characterized by Contrasts

By TULLY NETTLETON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, O.—Toledo is one of those cities where things of broader import are taking place than appear on the surface.

Very visibly it is a city of industries and industrial workers, yet the annual total of visitors at its art museum is more than half the population of the city.

Its business section is a rambling one of large buildings, but no skyscrapers, in which it is difficult to choose an outstanding street, yet here is the seat of a glass industry that reaches around the world and an automobile and heavy machinery industry that is widely known abroad.

Its streets meander and twist so persistently that one may get misplaced as easily as in Boston, yet the city planning movement, both locally and nationally, has received important support here.

Out of a tangled financial situation in its street railway system has been devised a mode of municipal and company co-operation through which the traction system is apparently getting on its feet.

Engaged, But Not Engrossed

Along the shores of the wide and yellowish Maumee River leading into Lake Erie, Toledo is engaged in transferring from cars to ships approximately half of all the coal transported on the Great Lakes—engaged in this task but not engrossed in it, for Toledo also is the source of support for an archæological expedition into Mesopotamia which is digging literally into the history of a whole series of cities which flourished in ancient times at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates.

In many cities the art museum is primarily something for out-of-town visitors to see while people who live there keep saying to themselves, "Next week—or next winter—or sometime I must go to see the museum." Not so Toledo. Relatively few transients come here, hence nearly all of the attendance of approximatly 189,000 at the Toledo Museum of Art last year must have come from among the somewhat more than 300,000 people of Toledo itself.

"The art museum is as necessary to Toledo as its factories" is the slogan under which this institution has established itself in the lives of Toledo residents.

The museum has made special endeavors to keep itself close to the people of the city, according to J. Arthur MacLean, its curator. Consequently, to tell of the museum is to epitomize Toledo's interest in the æsthetic and intellectual.

Pennies Matched Millions

School children and newsboys piled up their pennies to match the liberality of Edward D. Libbey, the glass manufacturer and founder of the museum, in the erection of the original building. Now approximately 1800 pupils, mostly children, come annually to the museum's classes.

When the museum recently received through Mr. Libbey's will a gift estimated at $15,000,000, in addition to a group of paintings by old masters, the trustees determined not to let the museum become simply an endowed institution going its own way, but to keep alive its popular appeal and the popular participation in its activities.

To this end they launched a membership campaign to emphasize that more is to be expected of the institution than ever, and to prevent the spread of a sentiment that "the museum has plenty of money now; we can drop out."

The most remarkable section of the Toledo museum is the exceptional collection of glass which was Mr. Libby's particular hobby. In it is traced the history of glassmaking, a craft in which Toledo has played perhaps as large a part as the craft has played in the building of Toledo. This history begins, in the Toledo collection, with a small jug and a number of fragments in Egyptian glass of the type made as early as 1350 B. C. by working the material into ribbons and coiling one strip upon another around a core.

The second method, glass blowing, is illustrated in this collection in numerous pieces of iridescent Syrian glass of the first to sixth centuries A. D. The third phase came with the pouring and rolling of plate glass.

Toledo's Own Method

It was in Toledo and only within the last 20 years that the four fundamental method of glass working was developed. This was the process of making drawn flat glass by machinery. To this development is due the fact that the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company has in Toledo its head offices for plants in West Virginia, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan.

From this development, too, came much of the fortune which has gone so far to preserve the history of glass in the Toledo museum.

Toledo is the descendant of a whole family of towns along the mouth of the Maumee for which great futures were forecast in the canal-building days of the early 1800's. Railroads rather than canals proved, however, to be the source of the city's growth during decades when it developed into one of the largest freight transfer points in the United States.

While the last canal has lately been drained and is to be converted into a super-highway for motor traffic, Toledo has plenty of water-borne commerce in the large lake steamers which tie up here.

To the layman, especially if he have a musical ear for bass notes, a sufficient index of this traffic is the frequency of the deep-throated whistlings from boats moving in the channel, those "way-down" tones that you can almost feel as well as hear, and that remind you of the song about the man who played the "big bass viol."

Another measure of Toledo's commerce and industry is embodied in recent statistics which indicate that this inland city was the sixth largest port of export in the United States during 1928.

The largest single item of this export business was automobiles. At the head of the firm which made these motor exports, the largest single industry in the city, was John N. Willys, whose recent retirement from active direction of the company is believed to presage an announcement of his appointment to a diplomatic post.

If this is the case, Toledo will have gone in for the steady production of diplomats, for it was from here that Brand Whitlock, a former Mayor, went to Belgium as President Wilson's Minister, and later Ambassador.

San Diego Dedicates Aquatic Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO—This city's first aquatic playground was dedicated recently at a ceremony attended by more than 2500 spectators.

The new playground was remodeled from an old naval militia armory, and in addition to providing swimming fascilities for children it will teach boat-building and airplane construction.

"If any of the boys wants to build a sailboat or motorboat," said W. A. Kearns, recreational director, "we will furnish him expert instruction. That doesn't exclude girls, either."

LIONEL BARRYMORE RETIRES

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Lionel Barrymore, stage and screen star, has announced his retirement from the screen. He said he would devote his entire time to motion picture directing.

POWER BOARD UNCOVERS PLAN OF RETALIATION

Has Text of Alleged Scheme to Attach Its System of Accounting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A memorandum has come to the attention of the Federal Power Commission indicating that its accounting practice will be sharply attacked by utility associations, with the object of securing a let up in the present close crutiny of their affairs.

The Federal Power Commission has been a constant battleground because its present revealing accounting practice is much more pointed than the type of reporting usually sanctioned by the state commissions. The practice of the Federal Power Commission in regard to the item of depreciation, for example, is at variance with practice in many states.

The present memorandum, marked "confidential," is entitled "The Federal Water Power Act and Its Administration; a Summary With Suggestions." The text has come into the possession of the power commission. The authorship of the memorandum has not yet been established formally, although commission officials accept it as the expression of one of the big power groups.

It is directed largely to the work of William V. King, chief accountant of the Power Commission, who has adopted a system of accounting similar to that used by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The memorandum recommends that the accounting work of the Power Commission be removed "from the direct supervision of Mr. King" to the Department of War, Interior or Agriculture, which "will not have men specially trained for the work."

The work of the Power Commission makes the statements in this confidential memorandum of particular significance. The commission controls the licensing of practically all power sites in the nation, and under the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 private companies can be given leases for 50 years only. At the end of that time the plants are taken over by the federal, state or city governments.

It is price which the Government is to pay at the end of the 50-year period which chiefly concerns the power interests. The law provides that the purchase price shall be the total investment, minus the reserve accumulated for depreciation. Therefore, this item becomes of greatest importance, since the smaller the depreciation reserve, the more the company will receive for its plant.

The power interests have tried to have an accounting system adopted under which reserve will be built up only out of profits and only at the pleasure of the boards of directors.

Mr. King has proved an obstacle to this plan. The memorandum points out that he has ruled that the depreciation reserve is an operating expense and not dependent upon profits.

"We were not fortunate in the appointment of Chief Accountant William V. King" the memorandum states, "it was especially unfortunate that the Federal Power Commission system of accounts was adopted at this time."

Just how the text of the alleged memorandum came into the possession of the Federal Power Commission is not revealed, but its substance indicates that it was compiled by a subordinate in one of the power companies who reflected the attitude of his superiors.

Chains Said to Mix Merit With Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Co-operative buying organizations of retailers and chain organizations of retailers and means of distribution of farm products, Dr. W. Mackenzie Stevens of the Department of Co-operative Marketing at the Louisiana State University stated in an address before the American Institute of Co-operation.

Dr. Stevens warned, however, that unless the producers are well organized, there will be a tendency on the part of these buyers to force the prices down below the actual cost of production. He said the chain stores are increasing their volume of purchases, but independent groceries are organizing centralized purchasing agencies.

The answer to the policies of the chains lies, he said, in more efficient organization among co-operatives, organization over wider areas and closer working arrangements between the different commodity groups.

NORFOLK & WESTERN BEGINS AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Norfolk & Western Railway has inaugurated a train-plane service between cities served by that railway in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina and the West, the railroad carrying out this progressive program in connection with Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

Passengers may leave Norfolk, Va., at 9 p. m., Winston-Salem at 4 p. m., and Durham at 4:20 p. m., and connect with the Pocahontas train from Winston-Salem at Roanoke, Va., and from Durham at Lynchburg, Va. The plane connection will then be made at Columbus at 6:30 a. m.

HISTORY PROFESSOR NAMED

TROY, N.Y.—Dr. R. Stanley Thomson, former Harvard University traveling fellow, has been appointed professor of history at Russell Sage College.

'Pardon My Laugh!' Quoth the Scholar Trained in the Newer Mathematics

Drama, Entertainment and Human Interest May Be Introduced Into the Teaching of a Subject Once Thought Dismal, Declares Dr. C. O. Davis of the University of Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A plea to "humanize" mathematics has been outlined here by Dr. C. O. Davis of the School of Education, University of Michigan. Dr. Davis would give a sense of humor to equations and provide dramatic climaxes for quotients and sums, thus doing away with the somber mechanics of addition and subtraction and their ramifications.

Mathematics, Dr. Davis told a session of junior high school training teachers, is responsible for untold numbers of pupils leaving school, discouraged by the rigors which only a handful of fellow pupils seemed capable of meeting. Its sole opportunity to regain its once cherished place as a cultural subject is to put its human side foremost, he declared.

Although based primarily on the idea of linking colorless studies with daily experiences and play, Dr. Davis's goes further by the injection of humor, dramatization, and picturization through graphs and figures.

First of all, Dr. Davis said, the old notion of teaching children mathematical details at the outset, and then introducing them gradually to the entire field, must be rejected. The study should begin by building upon the pupils' concrete experiences, leading thence to qualitative questions arising on the playground. Processes involved should be illustrated in tasks performed in the classroom, utilizing measurements of familiar objects.

The saving grace of mathematics is humor, Dr. Davis declared. Opportunities to inject even the slightest tinge of merriment into the study should not be lost, he added.

Colleges are largely responsible for the type of mathematics taught in secondary schools and secondary schools, in turn responsible for that taught in the primary grades, Dr. Davis said. Human relations between the pupil and mathematics in the elementary grades will prepare the way for similar and more profitable relations in advanced courses, in his opinion.

Electric Car Burning Ends Northern Vermont Service

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Bands played, streets were gayly decorated, camera men took pictures and more than 5000 persons looked on while an ancient trolley car was burned here. The ceremony, carried out in holiday spirit, marked the passing of electric cars in northern Vermont.

The line's successors, 20 buses of the Burlington Rapid Transit Company, came down Main Street and were lined up around City Hall Park. A bottle of ginger ale was broken on the bumper of a bus by Mrs. J. Holmes Jackson, wife of the Mayor, in christening rites, and brief speeches were made.

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INDIAN EXHIBITS PROVE NOVELTY IN SPANISH CITY

Visitors Find Seville Display by United States Instructive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—"A succession of agreeable and instructive surprises" is the verdict of Spanish visitors to the American sections of the Seville Exhibition.

Arresting panoramic effects and working models illuminated by clever devices never before seen in Spain, stimulate the imagination and transform an inclosed space to look like miles of open country.

One of the three sections will be used ultimately as the American Consul's office and residence. The United States Government have spent $300,000 on this building, which is reserved for the National Museum of Fine Arts and the Smithsonian Institution. A library for American and Spanish visitors is available. The style is Spanish colonial. American ideas of comfort are suitably revealed in the installation of modern domestic appliances.

The two other American sections are temporary.

Indian Exhibits Are Novelty

A graphic representation of the life and customs of the original Indian races which peopled North America is a novelty in Spain, the country which first came in contact with them. Here visitors can see how the Eskimos lived in the plains of Alaska as hunters at the time of the Spanish invasion. Their first acquaintance with the horse, which they learned to ride so superbly, is depicted in a scene the central figure of which is Coronado, the Spanish explorer, who presented a horse to an Indian chief in 1541. Modern Indian handicraft is displayed in a variety of examples showing how tribes live under the protection of the United States Government.

The Air Department's exhibits are designed to simplify the technical aspects of aviation.

The ingenious methods adopted by the Marine Navigation Department to illustrate the lines of communication by sea from America to all parts of the world are attractive. Tiny colored lights show the network of diplomatic, consular and commercial officials stationed in every country to watch American trade interests. There is a graphic record of the progress of shipbuilding in the reproductions of vessels from Columbus's Santa Maria to the Leviathan of today. The Panama Canal and its mission are adequately pictured.

Library Work Is Explained

The subject of the discovery of America, of permanent and mutual interest, is dealt with by the Congress Library by means of documents and maps covering the period and the performances of Spanish navigators. There is on view a duplicate of the document in which the word America was used for the first time. The development of the library system in the States, with its stationary and traveling libraries, is described in a country where such public facilities for instruction would be appreciated.

The children's favorite exhibits are the panoramas of the national parks and mountains, the working models showing the cultivation of land and the care of cattle, and above all the express train picking up mail bags at full speed.

It is a tribute to American enterprise that Spanish visitors should acknowledge the exceptional interest attaching to their exhibits. American diplomacy in arranging to take part in an exhibition intended solely for Latin America has been well supported by the organizers.

Rest Home Protects Exhausted Horses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In the fields and stables of Norbury Hall, Hazel Grove, near here, is situated the Manchester and Salford Rest Home for Horses, which is maintained by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The home was opened in 1927 for the purpose of providing rest for the horses of poor owners in particular and city horses in general. In certain circumstances "non-paying 'guests" are taken, but of the 17 animals that were seen on "inspection day" only three were boarding on a non-paying basis. The horses are boarded and lodged at a fee of 5s. a week in summer, when most of their feeding is obtainable from the meadows in which they ramble, and a proportionately higher rate in winter, when the horses have to be cared for indoors.

Last year 2 animals spent rest periods in the home. Included in the group was a 32-year-old mare, pensioned off by its grateful owner to end her days in quietness; a couple of circus ponies, retrieved from an owner who had ill-treated them; a couple of old donkeys and the pony of a street hawker.

Educationist Seeks Better Citizenship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the International Federation of Home and School, a body on which 16 nations are represented, recently told the Woman's Lunch Club here that she had received great help from foreign educational bodies. In France she found a splendid arrangement for former pupils, in Mexico one of the finest systems of rural education and in China the teaching of home economics completely outdistanced anything of the kind she had seen. She also met the members of the Parent and Parent-Teacher Association in Edinburgh. This movement in Scotland is still very young.

Mrs. Reeve in the course of her talk to the members at a meeting in Bellevue School, which was presided over by Bailie P. H. Allan, chairman of the Edinburgh Education Authority, told of the work in America and gave an outline of the work there, which had for its object better-informed parents on educational matters, and with the co-operation of the teachers great strides had been made in such schemes as the preparation of the pre-school child for school; positive character development; securing better "movies" and watching legislation as it affected school.

Mrs. Reeve stressed the need of co-operation between home and school; and her address could be summed up in a plea for a better parent, better teacher and better child—resulting in better citizenship.

Teachers' Society Is Dubbed 'Royal'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Gorell, the chairman of the Teachers' Registration Council, was able to announce at the last meeting of that body that His Majesty the King had been pleased to command that the Society of Teachers should henceforth be known as the Royal Society of Teachers.

This new Royal Society has for its members the 76,000 teachers whose names appear on the register drawn up and controlled by the Teachers' Registration Council. It is proposed that the council shall be authorized to elect from among the members of the society not more than 100 Fellows, chosen on the ground of their eminence as teachers.

The new distinction which registered teachers can now claim by virtue of the King's recent action, is expected to accelerate greatly the achievement of self-government which has been the aim of the Teachers Registration Council ever since it was formed in 1907.

The secretary of the council in a message to teachers after the royal recognition anticipates that the council will sooner or later achieve the power of insuring that none save qualified teachers and members of the society shall be intrusted with posts of responsibility.

All these are matters which affect the dignity and welfare of the whole body of teachers, and they furnish tasks which the Royal Society of Teachers may hope to accomplish with the good will and support of its members.

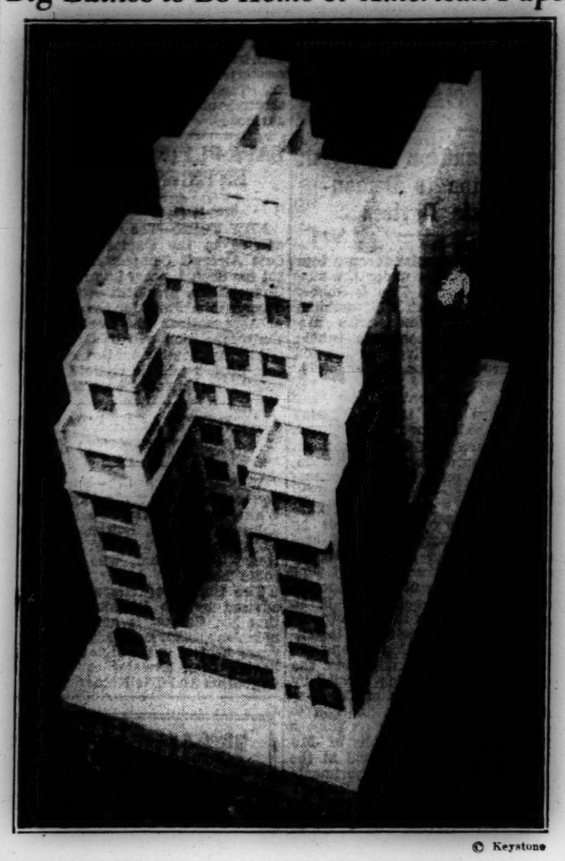
DUTCH TOURISTS VISIT THE CLYDE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The Dutch liner Gelria, owned by the Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd, arrived at the Tail of the Bank from Amsterdam recently with a large party of Dutch tourists on board.

The liner is on a cruise to the Faroe Islands, Norway, and Iceland, and the call was made to the Clyde to enable the Dutchmen to have an opportunity of seeing Scottish scenery. During the day the tourists visited Loch Lomond and Oban, leaving the Clyde in the evening.

Big Edifice to Be Home of American Paper



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New York Herald Builds Paris Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Ground has been broken for the first American newspaper building in France; namely, that to be occupied by the New York Herald, European edition of the New York Herald Tribune. Skyscrapers after the New York and Chicago pattern are not allowed in this city by the Seine. Laws forbid them, and, therefore, among the other edifices in the Champs-Elysées the eight stories of the New York Herald will be an imposing addition.

The American newspaper will turn its presses above a site dear to American Protestants, for the land in the rue de Berri was purchased from the Interdenominational American Church, when it was decided to move to the Quai d'Orsay on the other bank of the river and erect a new structure.

The two basements and the first three floors will be taken over by the various departments of the newspaper, and the remainder turned over for commercial or professional purposes.

HUNGARIAN MUSEUM ENRICHED BY RARITIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian National Museum, which has been greatly enriched in the past by gifts of valuable first editions and other literary rarities from Gabriel Wells, the American publisher, has now received from the same generous benefactor the original manuscript of the "Memoirs of Franz Rakoczi II," which was once in the possession of the Duke of Antin.

Rakoczi, driven to live abroad, finally settled at Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. It was during his exile in France that these memoirs were written, and they tell much regarding European history in the early eighteenth century, but particularly of the struggle of Hungary.

Rumanian Harvests Have Good Outlook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—It is fortunate that good harvests are now being gathered in Rumania, for that will tend to improve the poor fiscal state of affairs.

According to official information just published, the receipts of the state from all sources for the first six months of the current year are considerably less than the budget requires. They leave a large deficit in the state treasury, which is an especially serious matter, in view of the fact that the present Government came to power in the name of a balanced budget and drastic economies.

During the first half of the present year 13,320,000,000 lei were collected by the Treasury, in comparison with 13,915,000,000 last year—that is, under the Maniu Government less has been collected than was done under the Bratianu Government.

Since the total yearly budget is 36,000,000,000 lei, 2,000,000,000 of which may be collected after the close of the fiscal year, at least 17,000,000,000 should have been received by the end of June, which terminates the first half of the year. Instead of that, only 14,000,000,000 actually came in, leaving the great deficit of 3,000,000,000 lei or nearly 18 per cent of the total.

Scottish Trawling Industry Is Sound

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The report of the Fishery Board for Scotland on Scottish fisheries in 1928 states that the outlook in the trawling section of the industry—in which a fresh spirit of enterprise has been shown—is considerably brighter than in the herring section.

The report states that the fishing industry as a whole appears at last to be passing into a phase of comparative stability; but, although conditions in the herring industry have improved during the past two years, the fishing gives little more than a living wage to those who engage in this industry, and reserves cannot be set aside. The report adds that the prosecution of the Scottish fisheries during the year 1928 was attended with a good measure of success.

CEYLON PROSPERITY DUE TO IMMIGRANTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The total Indian population in Ceylon now exceeds 900,000, and is therefore one-sixth of the population of the island, according to the administration report of the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labor. The labor recruited in South India for Ceylon had never been indentured.

The Controller remarks that for nearly 100 years the Indian laborer has been coming and going between India and Ceylon and these industrious people have been largely responsible for building up the remarkable prosperity of the island, which depended to a great extent on the coffee industry in the past and the great tea and rubber industries in more recent years.

PLANS TO LINK BOYS' CLUBS IN WORLD UNION

British Federation Accepts American Project to Co-ordinate Work in Slums

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Formation of an international organization for the boys' club movement which should include representatives of all English-speaking countries and ultimately extend to other nations, was warmly welcomed at the recent annual conference of the National Association of Boys' Clubs here. The proposal, which emanates from America, looks to the setting up of an international committee, to which the United States, Canada and Great Britain should each elect three members, with the object of exploring the possibilities of forming an international federation of boys' clubs.

That such an organization would be of great value in broadening the foundation of the work and in strengthening international ties was recognized, and it was decided to appoint three delegates to serve on the proposed committee. The hope was expressed that the suggested organization would in time become a world-wide league of the youth of nations.

The boys' club movement operates among boys chiefly in the thickly populated industrial areas, where pressure of economic necessity and environment tend to crowd out of the boy's life influences which make for good. In Birmingham the movement has flourished in some of the worst slum areas. It has made good citizens unostentatiously, depending for its initiative upon young men, many of them from the universities, who find the clubs a congenial sphere of service.

Although older than the Boy Scout organization, the Boys' Club movement lacked, until four years ago, the co-ordination and propaganda such as only central control could give. Since the National Association was formed, the number of affiliated clubs has grown from a little under 500 to nearly 800 and £12,000 has been raised toward the £50,000 appealed for to pay administrative costs and the expenses of voluntary lecturers and instructors.

The conference opened with an address on "Club Spirit," in which B. E. Astbury, of the Chester Federation of Boys' Clubs, said that although the normal boy was the backbone of a club, care must be taken not to let him know it.

Every boy required sympathetic understanding, declared B. E. Astbury of the Chester Federation of Boys' Clubs. "There was the boy who would break camp to see a sunset from a nearby hill and would think this æsthetic impulse so shameful that he refused to explain."

Boys were anxious to serve, he said, but were frequently bewildered. But if they taught joyful service to the club, this would be a foundation stone upon which the boy himself could be trusted to deal.

A club could not be judged by tests of efficiency and economy, declared H. A. Secretan, another speaker, for it did not aim at producing certain external results.

Speaking of the opportunities offered by emigration, Sir Horace Wilson, permanent secretary to the Ministry of Labor, said the opinion that overseas settlement meant the dumping upon the dominions of persons who were unemployed and unemployable was an entirely false view. The Ministry of Labor, so far as the subject affected boys, approached the subject from the boy's point of view, considering his character, desires and ambitions.

GLASGOW BUS TO RUN ON ENGLISH SYSTEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—An arrangement which will place Glasgow, where the licensing of omnibuses is concerned, in the same position as large municipalities in England was reached at a recent sitting of the Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the Glasgow Corporation Bill.

The effect of the committee's decision is that omnibuses defined as stagecoaches, which ply for hire between the city and points outside the five-mile radius, and for which no license is required, will be brought within the scope of the licensing regulations.

8000 Miles Jaunt in Search of Book

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—To have traveled nearly 8000 miles for the purpose of studying a particular book is the novel experience recorded by George Watson Cole, librarian emeritus of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif., who visited the famous Rylands Library here.

Well known in America as a bibliophile, Dr. Cole is preparing a treatise on Ben Johnson's "Masque of the Gypsies," which was first produced in 1640. It is known to have been produced three times, and Dr. Cole has discovered that various alterations have crept into the text. His quest for early copies of the work is for the purpose of comparing the texts.

He is now studying the work in Great Britain, at the British Museum, the South Kensington Museum, the library of the Royal Musical College, London, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and in Cambridge.

NEW DOLLAR LINE COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO—Organization of a $100,000,000 steamship corporation, to be known as the Dollar Lines, Ltd., Inc., will begin here within a few days, it was announced by R. Stanley Dollar, vice-president of the company.

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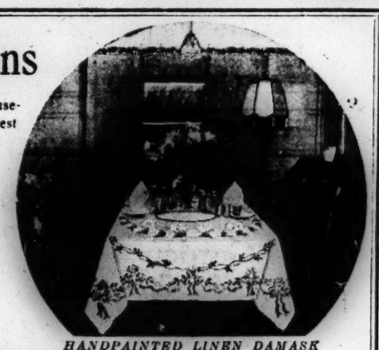

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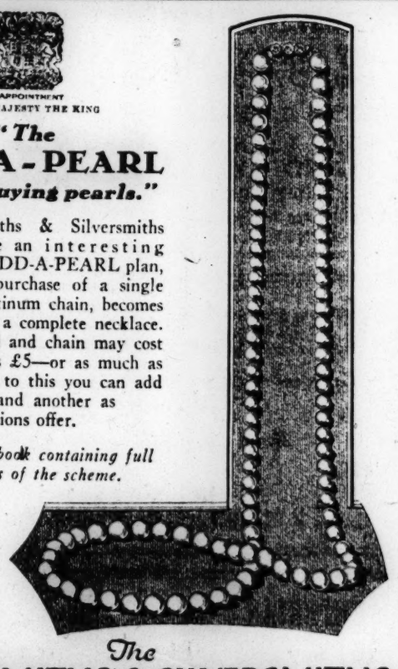

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WORLD SCOUTS IN RAIN RENEW SERVICE PLEDGE

Continuous Downpour Gives Jamboree Army Chance to Show Mettle

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng. — "On my honor I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to God and King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout law." Youth of 42 nations solemnly affirmed "I will" to this vow when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, baronet and chief scout, appealed to them to think over their three-fold Scout promise in the course of a thanksgiving service conducted at the world jamboree camp here by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sons of the men upon whom the sorrows of war were released 15 years ago to the very day stood there shoulder to shoulder, united in the joyous adventure of Scouthood. These boys, representing 2,000,000 of their brothers upholding the same grand ideals in all quarters of the globe, pledged themselves anew to service and friendship in the cause of humanity. Rain beat down upon their heads as their beloved "B. P." spoke to them, but they stood motionless in attention except perhaps where here and there one saw a burly "rover" peel off his cloak to offer it to others less protected.

The recital of the Scout law was by Hubert S. Martin, International Scout commissioner. The Archbishop spoke simply and powerfully, and the service ended, as all Scout ceremonies do, in a thunder of cheering from beneath the rustling sea of broad-rimmed hats. The boys cheered "B. P." and the Archbishop, they sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," then they cheered again and again until directed to retire while the Chief Scout talked to "veterans."

Instructor Is Presented

Alluding to his recent elevation to the peerage he said, "I am a man who has this sort of thing happen to him, but you are the people it is meant for, and you are the people who have done the work." P. W. Everett, the Chief Scout's commissioner, described by "B. P." as "our instructor" at the first Scout camp ever held at Brownsea Island in 1908, was pressed forward by the Chief Scout and firmly held in position by laughing fellow officers.

He tried to escape as the cry "speech!" rang through his ears, but no denials were taken. What he said was about as Scout-like as any speech could be:

"I have been doing Scout work 21 years and I have taken a great deal more out of the movement than I ever put in it, and I hope to continue doing so many years yet."

Rain Continues at Jamboree

If this were not a Scout camp, it would be a discomfort beyond words, for rain, which has been souring down since the jamboree started with very few breaks, has converted Arrowe Park into a remarkable imitation of a glue pot. What was a green meadowland is gray-brown mud stamped into a consistency of soup by the thousands of tramping feet. But rain has done probably more than anything else could to illustrate the enormous difference between a camp of Scouts and any other sort of camp. Here, where it must be remembered there is no rigid discipline to make people do uncomfortable things, there has been brilliant organization and execution supported everywhere with smiles.

It may be poor weather for camping here, but it is great weather for Boy Scouts, whose third law declares "the Scout's duty is to be useful and help others." Bad weather raises big difficulties in cities of canvas, and big difficulties give the Scouts an opportunity to do their best. They take the attitude that "there is no failure but the ceasing to try." Viewed in this light, the water play by the Sea Scouts in Marine Lake, West Kirby, was a triumphant success—despite the fact that it never progressed beyond No. 6 of 10 episodes.

How many authors and producers have had the experience of seeing their audience stand up and offer three hearty cheers when the play has failed beyond redemption before its action really developed? That was the consolation of F. Wilkinson, Scoutmaster, for all the work he and others put in on a brilliantly written and amusing sea story presented—so far as it went—with a talented cast of juvenile actors.

Archbishop, Recalling War, Hails Scouts' World Army Pledged to Be Comrades

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Twenty-one years ago," said the Archbishop of Canterbury, "a soldier dreamed. From his boyhood he had rejoiced in the life of a scout. In many adventures he found it quickened the mind, braced the will and made men good comrades. His dream was that the spirit of a good scout might make the boys of his own nation healthy, happy and helpful, and fit them for loyal service to their country and God.

"Today, 'behold this dreamer cometh,' and he comes not alone, but with the comradeship of nearly 2,000,000 boys, belonging to 42 countries. How deeply must his heart be moved as he remembers the little camp where he first tried to make his dream come true and contrasts it with this vast camp of 50,000, and thinks of his 2,000,000 Scouts in every quarter of the globe."

"In this movement each one of you has his place. That place means a great trust. It is that just there you will be true to the ideals for which this movement stands. For remember, it is not mere numbers that give it worth. It is the spirit that matters.

New Army Pledged to Peace

"This is the 4th of August. It is impossible to forget that on this day 15 years ago this realm was drawn into a great war which for four years darkened the earth. I speak of it only because today we see coming forth from its shadow this great army of the youth of all nations, pledged to a spirit of peace and good will among men. Here is a power without which treaties and leagues are of little avail. It is the power of the spirit. It passes into you and lays hold of you through the instinct of comradeship. You are learning it when you see the boys of many nations and many languages wearing the same Scout uniform and obeying the same Scout law.

"When you have become citizens in your various countries, you will remember and know that in spite of any differences which may arise, you are all brothers.

"Yet, if war is to be banished, is there anything that can take the place of the appeal it has made for centuries, not least in the heart of youth, to the spirit of adventure and the splendor of self-sacrifice? Can these great qualities be found along ways of peace? Your movement is giving answer.

Scouting Provides Adventure

"Quite apart from military ways and memories, you find scope for adventure in games, in camps, and in rambles through the wood and fields. You are bound in honor to be alert, finding chances and doing useful service acts of helpfulness and kindness. Thus, day by day, by instinct you are scarcely aware of, you are discovering that happiness does not go with selfishness and that what makes life worth living is not success for self but service of others.

"You are rejoicing in the stir of fun and frolic in this huge camp. You must be filled with pride as you see the greatness of your company. Yet remember, each of you carries his own share of responsibility for maintaining its honor and securing its future."

GREATER OUTPUT PER MAN CALLED PROSPERITY KEY

Industry's Rapid Shifts Are Mirrored in Commerce Department Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Major factors in the continuing prosperity of the United States, which raised business in 1928 to the highest level ever attained, are the great increase in individual productivity, due to advances in education and research, the increasing use of capital by corporations which control the bulk of industry, and the greater study of production and distribution, declares the Commerce Department's year book for 1929.

Among the outstanding developments of the last year are mentioned a manufacturing output 3 per cent above the previous peak recorded in 1926, continued expansion of agricultural production, accompanied by slight reduction in total crop values, increase in the net operating income of the railroads, and a 5½ per cent gain in the value of export trade.

The farmers are still at a disadvantage as compared with other groups in the purchasing power of their income, according to the yearbook figures on price movements. These show that, based on a monthly average of 100, the price of 30 main farm products was 96 as compared to 101 for prices paid by farmers for commodities bought. For the previous year both figures were 99.

Increase in Chain Stores

The great increase in the number of chain stores is noted as a fundamental change in the national distribution system. In 1920 there were 13,488 chain stores in the United States; in 1928, 81 chains operating 40,598 stores handled about 15 per cent of the total retail business.

The number of chain stores increased 5 per cent in 1928 over the previous year, while the chain companies handled business amounting to $2,761,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent over 1927.

"The broadest view of the character of American economic life is drawn from the statistics of occupations," says the yearbook. Of the 4,614,000 people engaged in nine listed occupations 30.8 per cent are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 26.3 per cent in agriculture.

Since 1920 there has been a steady decrease in the number of persons employed in agriculture, although the output per person has increased about 30 per cent, and the total agricultural output 19 per cent. Similarly the percentage of the total population engaged in manufacturing has decreased, while the average output per person was increased over 40 per cent.

Trend to Apartments

The growing tendency of urban residents to live in apartments rather than single family dwellings is graphically illustrated in the section on construction. In 257 cities, the proportion of families in single-family dwellings decreased from 46 per cent in 1925 to 35 per cent in 1928, while those living in multiple family dwellings increased from 36 per cent to 54 per cent.

The progress in furnishing up-to-date facilities for air navigation is indicated by the fact that the first airway lighted by rotating light beacons and boundary lighted intermediate fields under the Commerce Department was not completed until the end of 1926, while by the end of the present fiscal year there will be 10,000 miles of aerial routes adequately equipped with lighting apparatus.

One of the most significant changes in industrial production is noted in the silk manufacturing industry, in which a decline of 7 per cent is noted between 1925 and 1927, while at the same time the production of rayon increased in value from $88,061,000 to $109,880,000.

Rumanian Minority Law Is Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The Saxons in Rumania are bitterly complaining against certain acts of the present Government, which, they maintain, constitute an unfavorable discrimination against them as a racial minority. It is generally accepted that the Saxons are the most prosperous and advanced of all the people in Rumania. They are found largely in the cities and towns of eastern Transylvania, where they settled centuries ago as frontier colonists.

Now, however, they find that their partial autonomy and ascendancy are threatened by Clause 14 of Rumania's famous Agrarian Law, which provides that city land not built upon within five years after the passage of the law may be expropriated by the State and given to other landless persons.

Until now Clause 14 has remained a dead letter, but the present Government has begun to apply it, and the Germans find that some of their very valuable lots are passing into the hands of Rumanian settlers. This has caused intense indignation among them, and has provoked them to protest before Parliament in vehement terms and to threaten to appeal to the League of Nations.

The Rumanian authorities and press have answered the German protests calmly and state that the Germans can no longer expect to be a privileged group. As citizens of Rumania they must submit to Rumanian laws.

JEWISH WORKERS RUN OWN SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The Jewish Labor-Youth Organization has arranged a two months summer course of study for members and others. The courses which are given this year at Ain Harod are conducted on the same lines as the previous year in "Kfar Hanoar" at Ben Shemen.

Lectures on social, economic and national questions make up the bulk of the studies, while special attention is given to agricultural and economic problems of Palestine. Excursions are made to Galilee and the Emek. The group this year consists of 40 young workers and their leader, I. Tobenkin, a well-known figure in the Palestine labor movement.

FLEET STUDIES USE OF PLANE FOR SALESMEN

Flying Squadron Pays Visit to Boston to Demonstrate Devices

Eight cabin monoplanes, on a tour of the United States under the auspices of the General Tire & Rubber Company, to establish the feasibility of equipping salesmen with airplanes, and to demonstrate rubber safety devices, arrived in Boston Sunday for a stopover in their 50,000 mile journey.

Flying in V-formation, the "sky fleet" circled over Boston Monday and then headed for New Bedford. After luncheon and demonstrations, the fleet planned a return to Boston, where it will remain until Wednesday.

Data is being collected and analyzed on the use of airplanes by salesmen. In sparsely settled sections of the United States ability to cover wide territory in a short time may prove a factor of importance in sales work in the opinion of E. M. Harvey, in charge of the expedition.

Inflated rubber helmets, instrument panels, and netting around the inside of cockpits, are among the safety devices now being studied by the aviation department of the General Tire Company. In addition to the fleet of eight planes on tour, a Lockheed airplane capable of 210 miles an hour is maintained at the factory in Akron, O., for experimental purposes.

The "Sky Fleet" is piloted by Lieuts. A. C. Lybarger, chief pilot; Murl Estes, J. S. B. Harvey, S. B. Yoder, R. K. Black, A. F. Kalberer, H. J. Reid, and R. K. Giovannoli, on leave from the First Pursuit Group, the crack flying organization of the army.

From Boston the fleet will fly to Portland, Me., and continue throughout the central states to the Pacific coast. Ten states, including Kentucky, New York and Ohio, have already been visited.

FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK ESTABLISHED BY PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—A national savings bank, with a capital of $6,500,000 has been created by governmental decree.

The capital of the bank is to be taken from the money paid Peru by Chile under terms of the Tacna-Arica treaty. Earnings of the savings bank will be used for construction of houses for laboring people and for school buildings.

MOHAWK TRAIL PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Fair weather during June and July has speeded construction on the Mohawk Trail to such an extent that opening of the noted route is expected before Oct. 1. With no delays, it is hoped macadam will be laid on the nine-mile course westerly from Charlemont by Sept. 28. The Trail is being widened throughout the stretch as well as resurfaced.

SAFE FLYING CONTEST ENTRIES END SEPT. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The closing date for entries in the Daniel Guggenheim Safe Aircraft Competition has been set for Sept. 1, according to Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. The closing date of the competition will be Oct. 31.

Any application mailed on or before Sept. 1 will be eligible. Sixteen entries have already been accepted.

GARRETT ACCEPTABLE AS ENVOY TO ITALY

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formal announcement was made Aug. 5 at the White House of the appointment of John W. Garrett, Baltimore banker, as Ambassador to Italy, succeeding Henry P. Fletcher, who is now en route home.

The State Department has been advised by the Italian Government that Mr. Garrett is acceptable. The new Ambassador already has had 20 years' service in the diplomatic corps, having been Minister to Venezuela, Argentina and The Netherlands.

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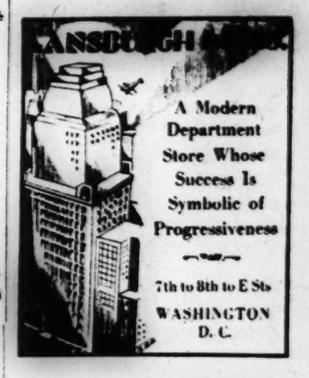
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Art News and Comment — News of Radio

Composition in Painting

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

WHEN the layman regards a picture he is, as a rule, unaware of how it was produced and came into being. If you told him that it was composed as a piece of music is composed, he would probably be little the wiser, for does not the musician merely write down on paper the beautiful melodies that are constantly flitting through his thoughts? The musician would tell him that it is not quite as simple as that, and that the laws of harmony are in part mathematical. Then he knows that it is difficult indeed, for mathematics, for some strange reason, is regarded as difficult by the majority of people.

The laws of composition in music, in literature, and in art have much in common. It is indeed something of an engineering job. It consists in the assembling of various ideas for a definite purpose in such a relationship to each other that in a way they lose their own separate identity and exist only as contributing factors to a larger, and all inclusive idea.

I recently watched an extremely skillful painter paint a landscape for a class out-of-doors. At the end he asked for questions. One said, "Why did you paint the house with so little detail?" Another, "Why did you omit those little rocks running out into the water?" A third, "Was the grass really as light and bright as you painted it?" All these were very pertinent questions but not one of them would have been asked if the purpose of this painter, or any other painter of equal distinction, had been understood. All these details were handled deliberately in such a way as to subordinate their "personalities" to the general impression, which was that of a sunny summer day at the seashore.

Complex Generalities

A general impression is a very complex thing, but it ceases to be general the minute one begins to particularize. Then one says, "I wonder what kind of a house that is," he begins thinking about the house and not the day. It is a simple matter for any experienced painter to copy a grassy bank and put a house upon it, adding a few trees, and a blue sky with the desired number of cloud portraits floating about, but the result would be as uninteresting, artistically, as a hardware catalogue. The difficulty would be that no relationship had been established between the various objects represented and there was no particular reason why they should "belong" together.

No matter how skillfully music is written, if all the orchestral instruments play their parts at full strength the result is confusion, if not pandemonium. No central theme is apparent, and the purposefulness of the composition is lost. It would not be too extreme to state, for the same reasons, that a picture without a dominating motif would not be good art. But what sorts of domination may be permitted? That will depend entirely upon the individual interests of the artist and the medium in which he works. A person's liking for particular techniques will constantly influence his choice without his always being conscious of it. The thing he is looking for is really not nature itself, but something more abstract, expressed in terms of nature.

A Freight Yard for Subject

Let us imagine that several artists have decided to "do" a freight yard. Most people would consider that very unpromising material out of which to evoke a work of art, and would be rather puzzled as to the artist's approach. Something that no artist could get would be the effect of noise, and for that we may be devoutly thankful.

One man might be particularly interested in rich color. He would choose to paint the yards in late afternoon in the glow of the setting sun, taking full advantage of the brilliant colors of the freight cars and the smoke and steam from the locomotives that caught so much gold from the sun, and that billowed up with such glorious purple shadows. He would know that color is everywhere for those who can see it, even in the most unlikely places.

Another man would be interested chiefly in extreme contrasts. The bulks of the huge cars and engines, contrasted with the tiny human beings who guide and direct them would give him material for a dramatic composition, full of sharp contrasts of light and shade, with color a relatively unimportant matter, so far at least as brilliancy is concerned.

One might be interested in pattern, above everything else, and would discover that the movements of the cars along the intersecting tracks with the more or less regular recurrence of brilliant colors would give him material for a fascinating pattern, abstractly beautiful, yet humming with industry.

One man might be an etcher, and very little would matter to him except the movement and quality of the lines which indicated the forms. Color to him would mean merely masses of light and dark.

What the Artist Adds

All these various considerations would influence the compositions of the artists, but if one artist were equally at home in several different mediums, as was Rembrandt, he would choose the medium which would enable him to say the most significant thing about his subject. It would not, however, give you more statistics on railway yards: it would give you more information about the type of personality, the artist, who can see beauty where you cannot, by reading his dreams into things, and chiefly by going farther beneath their surfaces than it would occur to you to go.

There is, of course, the type of artist who is afraid of a pleasurable sensation as were the Puritans, and the term "beauty" is to him anathema. He would prefer a boiler factory to freight yards, because he could be more disagreeable about it and the more stark and forbidding he could make his subject the more satisfied he would be. People who looked at his picture would realize that they didn't ever want to see a freight yard again, while those who saw the other pictures might possibly feel that freight yards might not be so horrible as they had always thought them.

Of course, we must realize that many artists, exactly like those in other walks of life, are concerned far more with the attention their work attracts than with a desire to do work of lasting value. These cannot, of course, do the best work. Some of the greatest art works of all time have been done by those whose names are unknown to us and who never received any particular credit during their lifetime.

Relationships

Another aspect of composition, and an important one is the actual arrangement of forms on the surface and their relationship to each other. This produces what is called generally "attern," and is always a matter of much consequence. The greatest actors, in working out the production of plays have always been extremely careful about the exact position on the stage of all the characters in any important scene. You may be certain that the hero will not be blotted out from the view of the audience by some minor character when he is reaching the climax of his part.

In exactly similar fashion the artist makes the nicest possible adjustments between the major and minor interests, admitting into his picture only those things which contribute to the development of his idea. He always hopes for a rhythmic flow of line, and strives for clarity and richness of color, unless it happens at the time to be "the thing" to use dull or dirty color, and omit rhythm and design, when he may decide how great a sacrifice of pality he is willing to make for fleeting attention from those who are constantly seeking something different.

Those who believe it is the function of the artist to copy nature slavishly, ought to buy color photographs and not paintings. Eventually they will find them unsatisfactory, for the camera cannot discriminate.

"SUMMER IN NEW ENGLAND"

Painting by George M. Bruestle in the Lyme Exhibition.

Lyme Art Association

Lyme, Conn.

THE twenty-eighth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture of the Lyme Art Association continues through Sept. 5. The show is an excellent one, true to its tradition, and as usual will interest a large public. Credit is due the hanging committee whose judgment has been unfailing, as the pictures have been assembled without crowding.

The North and South galleries contain 108 paintings, which possess pictorial qualities, and emphasize lovely landscapes of New England, Bermuda, Spain, Vermont; marine scenes that carry a whiff of the salt air with them, still-life studies that are gorgeous color harmonies, figure paintings and portraits. The west gallery is filled with about 150 sketches, those interesting and charming spontaneous expressions of the artist, that impress one with their cheerfulness of color, and it would be so easy to live with.

Edward F. Rook, N. A., was awarded the Lyme Art Association prize for his "Reflections in a Samovar." Beautiful in composition, his color is handled with masterly effect; the luscious green and purple grapes reflected in the highly polished brass samovar.

An outstanding canvas is "Borderland," by William S. Robinson, which received the $1000 Altman Prize at the spring show of the National Academy of Design, New York. The picture shows the open, elm-studded country near Old Lyme. "Nocturne," by Gregory Smith, is a picture of a white house, veiled in the mystery of moonlight, a figure of a girl standing at the front gate. It is poetical in feeling and finely executed.

"Summer in New England," by George M. Bruestle, is typical of this artist's work and gives evidence of familiarity with the changing moods of nature: his technique has delicacy and surety. Wilson Irvine's "Tl Grazalema, Spain," "Friendly Salutations" and "The Studio Window" argue a fine pictorial talent, sure and brilliant, replete with strong drawing, and rich in color.

Percival Rosseau is at his best in "Master's Lunching," a picture with more than a momentary appeal. These four dogs are painted in the atmosphere of their beautiful surroundings, outdoors, with their eyes alert to every move of their master, waiting patiently for what will follow. Edward Volkert's "Hard Wheeling" shows a pair of sturdy oxen hauling a load of wood over the snow. "The Lane," a lovely autumn scene with cattle, is an excellent example of this tireless interpreter of the line, in brilliant coloring and design.

Several pastorals by Carleton Wiggins attract favorable comment. Guy Wiggins is represented by a number of fine canvases. "Towers of Gold" and "Wall Street at Dusk" are characteristic of his technique. "The Equitable," by Charles Vezin, shows the sky line of lower Manhattan, with its clustered towers, in the dawn of early morning, revealing themselves in the rosy steam clouds that chase each other.

Truthful rendering of nature is to be observed in the works shown by Bruce Crane's "Autumn," "Farm Fields," and "The Late Year," Henry Bill Selden counts appreciably in the landscape contingent with "In Vermont."

"Beldin Farm" and "Lowlands, Holland," included in this exhibition, were painted by Will H. Howe, one of the earliest members of the Lyme colony of artists, and who won national renown as a cattle painter.

Several pieces of sculpture by Bessie Potter Vonnoh and a lovely miniature by Lydia Longacre supplement the paintings.

Flemish Art at Antwerp's 1930 Fair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTWERP — All that Flanders produced in the field of fine and applied arts will be represented at an unusual exhibit that is to form part of Antwerp's big Centenary Fair in 1930. During the coming year all Belgium celebrates the hundredth anniversary of her independence, and Antwerp, the main city of Flemish Belgium, as well as Liège, the leading city of French-speaking southern Belgium, will have important industrial and artistic exhibitions.

Antwerp's Flemish art exhibit will attempt to show the whole of Flanders' artistic life of the past. London's big exhibition of old Flemish paintings last year is still vividly recalled, but it was chiefly limited to paintings, and there were but a few works of sculpture to be seen.

Old Flemish paintings, sculpture, the famous Brussels tapestries, the melodies of folk songs and old Flemish composers, and even the arts and crafts rich Flanders practiced during its periods of prosperity in the late Middle Ages will all be represented in the Antwerp exhibition.

There will be five main sections: the first for paintings and tapestries; the second for sculpture; the third for furniture; the fourth for metal work, and the fifth for books—since printing flourished in Antwerp from the sixteenth century on. Then there will be a special section where concerts will be held to illustrate the music Flanders produced during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; old musical instruments and old compositions will be shown in this part of the exhibition.

An exhibit which will interest the masses of the public is the folklore section. The old and comfortable ways of life of the Flemish ancestors, will be shown to their descendants. Their artistic furniture, household implements and costumes will be exhibited, and the life of their guilds and corporations will be illustrated.

Since the old Flemish art exhibit is to be an exceptional one, many paintings and pieces of sculpture from private galleries will be seen there which otherwise would never reach the eyes of the public. An appeal to send their best works of Flemish art has been sent out not only to Belgian collectors and museums, but also to foreign ones, to be shown in the new building which is being erected in a suburb of Antwerp for the Flemish art exhibit at the 1930 Fair.

Cologne Societies Merge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOGNE—Art circles in Cologne have strengthened themselves appreciably by the fusion of the Wallraf-Richartz Society, the Museum Association, Art and Crafts Association and others into the strong Cologne Art Association, thus greatly increasing their scope of work and influence.

In October of this year the newly organized merged association will sponsor an important Renaissance and Baroque exhibition, chiefly of privately owned exhibits, which are not generally open to public view. Prof. Albert Erich Brinckmann and Dr. Witte will be in charge of the general arrangements.

Cologne Masonic circles are financing an expedition for study and purchase which will shortly take the east Asiatic expert, Dr. Alfred Salmony of the Cologne Museum, on an extended trip to the Far East.

Brussels Organizes English Art Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — Perhaps Belgium wanted to express her thanks to London for the fine exposition of old Flemish paintings the British capital held a year ago, when she decided to hold a "retrospective exhibit of English paintings" in Brussels this coming fall in the halls of the Modern Museum. The exposition will open on Oct. 12, and will last till the end of November.

Because continentals know so little about English art, all the main developments of the greatest periods of English painting will be shown here, particularly the masters of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Modern paintings will not be included, because the museum has not enough space for such a vast exposition.

Starting with William Hogarth the exhibit will include such masters as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Allan Ramsay, Hoppner, Romney, Raeburn, Lawrence, Stubbs, Zoffany, in the field of portraits; and also landscapes of Richard Wilson, Gainsborough, John Crome, John Constable, Turner, Cotman, George Morland and others. Bonnington, William Etty and Blake will also be represented by characteristic pieces.

Eechings, Drawings and water colors will be shown in special rooms, and emphasis lain on the works of Cozens, Girtin, Downman and Rowlandson and their pupils. The Pre-Raphaelites will include typical works of D. G. Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Ford Maddox Brown, Burne-Jones and William Morris.

Promises to send pictures have come in from the following English museums and private collectors: the picture galleries of Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Preston, Cambridge; the Guildhall, London, and the Royal Academy, Burlington House; from the Dukes of Abercorn, of Portland and of Devonshire; Earl Spencer, the Earl of Durham, Lady Lever, Lady Jekyll, Lord Ilchester, Lord Londonderry, Lord Swaithling, Lord Leverhulme, Lord Hambledon, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Sir Jeremiah Colman, G. W. Andrews, O. S. Ashcroft, T. W. Bacon and others.

Gloucester Society of Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gloucester, Mass.

IN THE second exhibition of the Gloucester Society of Artists are 150 larger canvases, 146 thumbbox sketches, 12 pieces of sculpture and 39 black and whites.

It is possible that the summer exhibition reaches a different audience from the winter salon. It is also possible that those who view the winter's crop of art shows migrate as do the artists to just such centers as those displaying art wares during summer months. Exhibitions, whatever the stimulus, grow more and more numerous each year, in proportion, doubtless, to the rapidly growing list of potential artists.

Gloucester is one of the favored places for the artist, and, in consequence, the works of many students as well as of a few nationally recognized painters and sculptors, but especially painters, are to be found in the various galleries.

The art reviewer naturally follows the artist and the art exhibition, and is likely to find in the summer show a goodly number of canvases seen during the last five years in other exhibitions. "Harold Lloyd in Hot Water," by Alice Worthington Ball, in the second offering of the Gloucester Society of Artists, one of the outstanding canvases in the gallery, is now making its public début. It is, however, one of the few works shown that combines something to say with the ability to say it. The artist gives nice attention to composition, chooses a less hackneyed theme, and weaves about that theme the atmosphere of contemporary American life and her own reaction to it. The snow-covered umbrellas of the waiting line outside a first-run motion picture house, although a statement of fact, are also a commentary upon our fads and foibles.

Generally speaking, the canvases shown are either portraits painted for a sitter—or for compositional potentialities—still-life exercises, sketches of landscape, marine, city or village street. The fishing industry of Gloucester claims its usual share of attention, appearing in the work of Anna Elizabeth Allen, Perry Lee Allen, A. H. Annan, Lucetta Arnold, Allen J. Beller, Theresa F. Bernstein, Louise Upton Brumback—with the variation of a carnival at Stage Fort Park—John A. Cook, Delphine Dunn, Anna Frances Eager, Hortense Ferne, J. Eliot Enneking, Allan R. Freelon, L. A. Gilette, Bertha Walker Glass, Emile Albert Gruppe, Einar Lundquist, Jean Nutting Oliver, Carl Rungius and others.

Of the flower groupings the most significant is, perhaps, "A Bank of Foxgloves" by Marion MacIntosh, the pink-purple spikes of bloom held against a background of mountains—doubtless Irish mountains about which cling liquid mists of green and blue.

Figure compositions include now a figure study by Elizabeth C. Worthington, now a portrait by Charles Allan Winter, now a study in color as in "The Fire Opal" by Eben F. Comins with its orange-red gowned blonde against a nebulous background in which appear the colors of the stone.

"Mexican Power Seller" by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne is another composition dealing with color, and most especially with primitive combinations of color.

Where study in contrasts, colors, or composition constitutes the main feature, a figure painting whether portrait or otherwise seldom bears the name of the individual posing for it. Thus we find "Portrait of Unknown Young Woman" by John Lavalle—black against a dull salmon-pink.

Geographically the landscapes range from Taos, New Mexico (Donald B. Barton) to Tahiti Beach, Florida (Elizabeth P. Henderson), northward to Maine (Ethel Louise Paddock) passing en route through the Delaware River Valley in Pennsylvania (Fern I. Coppedge). Europe is still an attraction, but in this exhibition plays a decided second fiddle.

The exhibition will remain open through Aug. 14. D. G.

Cape Ann Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — Eighteen resident Cape Ann artists are showing their paintings and etchings at the Community House, Gloucester, this being their second annual display. Gloucester, mecca of summer art students, attracts also a group of all-year residents, and excites in turn a modest desire on the part of its own residents to try their fortunes with the brush.

The eighteen artists exhibiting this year are Oscar Anderson, Abbie J. Barry, John A. Cook, Raymond Carter, Sarah Kramer Glass, Alice R. Hardwick, Sara Gannett Houghton, Harriet Hyatt Mayer, Joseph A. Nunes, Frederick J. Mulhaupt, George W. Harvey, Morris Hall Pancoast, Frederick L. Stoddard, Marian P. Sloane, Alexander G. Tupper, George W. Harvey, Reynolds Beal and Harry A. Vincent.

The majority of the subjects shown draw directly upon Cape Ann and its environs for material. "Sword Fishermen" claim the attention both of Sarah Kramer Glass, and of Frederick J. Mulhaupt. A garden, a doorway, wharves, docks, sunshine and twilight with one little glimpse of another fishing village on the other side of the water "Along the Quay, Concarneau" by Harry A. Vincent, and an imaginative plaque, "Fog," designed for a modern building by Harriet Hyatt Mayer round out the choice of subject matter. George W. Harvey and Reynolds Beal also show etchings.

Women and Programs

WE HAD tried to get to Madge Tucker for days. We had heard that she was one of the most interesting young women on the NBC staff, and at last one summer's afternoon when we wandered into the NBC Press Relations Department we were asked if we would like to meet the lady. "You can see Miss Tucker," they said, "but she is just about to go through a rehearsal with Jane of Jolly Bill and Jane fame. Through many corridors we went, and there in a boxlike room we saw a little slip of a girl, cornered on a divan with Jane and Paul Dumont of the NBC staff, who was pinch hitting for Jolly Bill.

At a moment's notice one could see that Madge Tucker is the inspiration behind all the lovely children's programs which are put on the air each evening, and also on Sunday morning, and that her love for her children and her understanding of them

MADGE TUCKER

made it possible for these hours to be a success. Miss Tucker was too busy on that day to tell us all about herself, so we made a later appointment.

It is interesting to know that for many years Miss Tucker was the first and only woman in the production department at the NBC. At present she is in charge of all commercial daytime features and all children's features. She began her radiocasting career six years ago in Washington on WRC, when she appeared on that station during the summer months and told children's stories. Hailing from Centralia, Ill., Miss Tucker received her education at the Perry School of Expression in St. Louis, George Washington University and the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Through this latter schooling she was enabled to organize a stock company on WRC when but a slip of a girl and direct a much older cast of people.

Deciding to come to New York to do more studying and research on plays and the theater, she reached WJZ in New York, just before the consolidation, and was put in charge of all the daytime programs, also doing continuity writing. When the merger came, she was put in charge of the same kind of work. Among her women's programs are the National Home Hour and the Radio Household Institute, for which she superintends rehearsals and gives ideas. In her work with the children, her main thought is to "please the audience" as she herself says, "and to give the children education with a sugar coating."

"I do feel," said Miss Tucker to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "that we who make up programs, should listen in on the other end as often as we can and thus get the audience's reaction. We must not merely be New York listeners, but must get the national and international viewpoint. We must realize that our programs are going right into the homes, that people like good programs and good music, that they like to laugh and want to be entertained."

Miss Tucker also feels that there is a great future ahead for the daytime program. "Radio audiences will be surprised in two or three years," she said, "with the splendid character of the daytime program. Women are the buyers and advertising men are beginning to recognize this, and to build up their daytime features."

In speaking of her work, Miss Tucker said: "It is our business on the air to make people like us. We must feel that we are in our right place. I didn't seek radio. It sought me, and though many times I have had offers to go on the stage and almost left to do stock, I have always come back."

"I love children," she said, "and can always secure their co-operation. I forget myself when working with them, and they respond to good training. Of course, it takes time and patience, but the results are thrilling."

As a parting thought, Miss Tucker said: "I never plan anything, but take things as they come." T. R. N.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 9

Recitalists

Ethel Wakefield, soprano; **Myron Niesley**, tenor (KHQ, KGW). Songs with organ interludes in "Green Room" period. 7 p. m.

Orchestral

Pacific Little Symphony (WJZ Chain transcontinental from San Francisco). Coleridge-Taylor's "Petite Suite de Concert" and Borodin's "On the Steppes of Central Asia" in program directed by Charles Hart. 4 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). A concert of Austrian and German compositions. 11 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Salon Singers (WJZ Chain). Sentimental ballads of a decade ago revived under George Dilworth's direction. 7 p. m.

"Blossom Time" (Philco—WJZ Chain). The well-known radio light opera group in the first act of Sigmund Romberg's musical play. 9:30 p. m.

Talk

"Books for Girls" (WJZ Chain). Helen Ferris of "The Youth's Companion" in second talk of series sponsored by Junior Literary Guild. 5 p. m.

Vocal Duos

Al Bernard and Billy Beard (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). Comedy team assisted by orchestra directed by Dave Grupp. 6:30 p. m.

Darktown Wanderers (WEAF Chain). A "School Examinations" program featuring "School Days" sung by a quartet. 7:30 p. m.

Phil Cook and Victor Fleming (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). The "Londonderry Air" in the midst of comedy and popular duets. 9 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain). Four skits upon metropolitan life and manners with a background of typical music. 7 p. m.

Schradertown (Schrader—WEAF Chain). Gus and Louie attempt to make use of methods learned in a correspondence course in detective craft. Arthur Pryor provides incidental music. 9:30 p. m.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). The Jones family have difficulty in deciding whether to fly from shattered Parisian romances to London by plane or to venture on the agitated waters of the Channel. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Cavaliers" (Cities Service—WEAF Chain). Sascha Fidelman, violinist, and Leo O'Rourke, tenor, assist Cavaliers and Rosario Bourdon's orchestra. 8 p. m.

Rollickers (CBS). Theme song of Dolores Del Rio's new picture, "Evangeline," together with spirituals and blues. 8:30 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong—WJZ Chain). A vocal setting of Chaminade's "Flatterer" and a mixed sextet. 10 p. m.

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS). Some of the best, from the "Merry Widow" to "The Lady in Ermine." 10 p. m.

Concert Orchestra and Mixed Chorus, direction Josef Koestner (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A program of lighter music. 10:30 p. m.

"Broadway Melodies" (KFI, KSL, KOA). Joseph Hornik directs orchestra in light opera and musical comedy program. 10 p. m.

Educational

"Uncle Bob" Sherwood (Dixie—WJZ Chain). A tale of an elephant and a tin can entitled "Mischief by the Ton." A calliope and other circus atmosphere. 7:30 p. m.

"Glaciers" (RCA—NBC Pacific). Henry M. Hyde talks on this subject in a program containing other features of historical and musical interest.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew's orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6 p. m.

Triadors (Triad—WJZ Chain). Joe Rines conducting. Mildred Hunt crooning. 8 p. m.

Blades (Gillette—WJZ Chain). Groups of college songs, current hits and musical comedy successes. Sam Lanin directing orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Skellodians (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Tag and Lene featured entertainers. Dance orchestra directed by Jean Goldkette. 11 p. m.

Dairy (Borden—NBC Pacific). The sort of music that would induce contented cows to jump over the moon. 9:30 p. m.

Musical Musketeers (KPO, KOMO). Walter Beban directing 14-piece band.

Characteristic Music

Hawaiian Shadows (CBS). Some native music and some popular songs. 8 p. m.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS). Russian music played in the Russian style by Russians. 10:30 p. m.

The Listener Speaks

WITH descriptions of preparations for the arrival of the Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst proceeding at various times through the NBC on Sunday, it finally fell to the lot of the Atwater Kent Company to sponsor the radiocasting of the actual landing. The program which had been scheduled for this period was cancelled and the first few minutes before the NBC description was continued, were occupied by the male quartet and orchestra, which offered some of Royal Andrews Merwin's interesting arrangements of old favorites. Since the Atwater Kent Hour is distributed from coast to coast, this arrangement was most convenient.

A feature of the NBC presentation of the affairs was that Floyd Gibbons was equipped with a portable transmitter, so that he could stroll around the field giving the observations of an actual bystander. Apparently he was not able to tell just when network listeners were hearing his voice or when they were transferred to other microphones, so that his discourse was a little desultory. It was also surrounded by a continuous crackling and sputtering of static. The experiment in peripatetic radiocasting was interesting, however, since its possible uses are many.

The Columbia announcers were established at various strategic points. One of the best pieces of descriptive work was done by Frank Knight from his position on the roof of the hangar at the time when lights were being turned off, endless processions of cars lined the roads in a fashion which reminded him of the illuminated dragons of Chinese processions, and the atmosphere of excitement was rapidly cooling down. The tone of his voice and the impressions he conveyed in words were so filled with his own feeling of relaxation and anticipated rest that it was difficult for listeners to stifle their yawns and to refrain from proceeding to bed at once.

Those who lent attentive ears to loudspeakers for a few more minutes, however, benefited by Ted Husing's efforts to place microphones of this network with those of 70 camera men, while passengers from the dirigible spoke briefly. The versatile Mr. Husing was even able to translate the remarks of those who spoke in German.

Friends of "The Two Troupers," whose Saturday night radiocasts through the WJZ chain are one of the most cheery of air entertainments, might have been disappointed not to hear their voices from Lakehurst too, since their recent adventures have landed them on the Jersey shore. Anyone who heard them the preceding night, however, would realize that hot dogs are hard masters when it comes to holidays—and it is from hot dogs that they are at present deriving a living. It seemed to be their darkest hour when the "Grand Bijou" Theater on the beach went up in smoke in the middle of their act and they were reduced to selling sandwiches—so the dawn must be coming! D. M.

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. A typewriter for composers of music.
2. The Venerable Bede.
3. Various cactus plants.
4. Because there are thousands of distinct kinds that can be raised.
5. By plowing furrows across Main Street.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go Scouting

II.—The First Law

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

"I KNOW all of my Scout laws by heart," said Jack proudly on the Saturday morning after he had bought his Scout Handbook.

"Oh, that's fine," responded Jill. "Now we can help each other to live up to them. I do wish we had time to do our good turn before the bicycle parade starts, but it's getting late."

"Yes, and we have to finish decorating our bicycles," reminded Jack. "My, but I wish we'd win one of the prizes!"

"Well, there won't be any other bicycles decorated like ours, anyway," Jill asserted. "There aren't any other twins in the parade and so we have a chance to win the originality prize at least. And you have practiced so hard on riding the plank that you can ride farther than any boy we know. Let's hurry and put the finishing touches on our bicycles so we can get an early start to the parade."

"It can't be too early to suit me," exclaimed Jack, "I wouldn't be late for anything."

The bicycle carnival which was to take place that morning was sponsored by a national bicycle association, and was the first event of its kind ever to occur in Creston, where Jack and Jill lived.

Prizes were to be awarded for the most original decorations, for the cyclist covering the greatest distance in riding a plank five inches wide, and for the winners in the tiny tots' scooter race. It was all beautifully exciting and every child in Creston who could ride a bicycle or manipulate a scooter planned to participate in the carnival.

The parade was to form at the corner of Main and Wood Streets, and promptly at 10 o'clock the procession would begin its march through the business district, ending at the street in front of the Y. M. C. A. where the demonstration for the awards was to take place.

Decorating the Bicycles

Jack and Jill had worked very hard for several days decorating their bicycles with ribbons of green and yellow crepe paper. They had woven it under and over the spokes of the wheels so that they looked like big green and yellow disks. Streamers of crepe paper decorated the framework and on the handle bars of each bicycle a great golden artificial butterfly poised gracefully and moved its wings when the air stirred it. When the final streamer had been carefully adjusted, the twins stood back to admire the effect of their twin bicycles.

"You'd never guess they were just common bicycles, would you?" exulted Jill. "They look so pretty in their decorations that I wish we could ride them that way all the time."

"We'd better hurry up and ride them that way right now or we'll be late," Jack exclaimed. "It has taken us longer than we thought it would."

The twins' parents had left earlier in order to find a place to park their car where they would have a good view of the performance, and now Jack and Jill rode as fast as they could to the meeting place. Most of the paraders were already there, and the twins quickly took their places in the procession. It was almost time to start when Jill gave a gasp and clutched her twin by the arm.

"Jack, we forgot our promise!" she expostulated.

"What promise?" Jack looked at her blankly.

"Our promise to water Mr. Gordon's garden and to feed Nip and Tuck." (Nip and Tuck were Mr. Gordon's pet goldfish.)

"But we can't go back now," declared Jack. "And anyway it won't do them any harm to wait just until the carnival is over. Then we can hurry right home and take care of them."

For a moment Jill stared thoughtfully at the golden butterfly perched on her handlebars. Then she turned and asked Jack soberly, "What is the first Scout law, Jack?"

"A Scout is trustworthy," answered Jack promptly. "I told you I know them all by heart."

"But Cappy says it doesn't mean anything to be able to repeat them by heart unless you live them, too. We won't be living our first law if we fail to keep our promise. We told Mr. Gordon we would water his garden and feed Nip and Tuck before we went to the parade this morning."

"But if we leave now we can't be in the parade and we may be too late even to enter the contest," argued Jack.

"But we've got to keep our promise," came Jill's resolute answer. "Or at least I have. A Girl Scout's honor is to be trusted. That's the first Girl Scout law—and I'm not going to break it."

"I guess I can live up to any law that you can," Jack said, and abruptly wheeled his bicycle out of the procession and over to the curb. Jill followed him and as soon as they had reached a free space they mounted their bicycles and rode silently back toward home and Mr. Gordon's place. Mr. Gordon was out of town over the week-end and that was why he had asked Jack and Jill to look after his garden and gold fish.

The twins carefully watered the garden, then took the back door key from the ledge of the window where Mr. Gordon had told them they would find it, and let themselves into the quiet house. Jill broke off the proper amount of papery white fish food and went into the living room to feed Nip and Tuck. But what she saw there made her call Jack in alarm. For instead of finding Nip and Tuck peacefully swimming about in their bowl, as she had expected, there was poor little Tuck flopping feebly about on the rug beneath the metal stand which held the fish bowl. Jill scooped him up gently and put him back in the water where he could be happy.

Feeding the Goldfish

"However did he get out of the water!" wondered Jack.

"Perhaps he was so hungry that he tried to find something to eat for himself," Jill said. "Oh, Jack, what if we had failed to keep our promise and poor little Tuck had been left out of water all that time until the Carnival ended! My, but I'm glad we came back!"

"So am I," was Jack's hearty rejoinder. "Even if we don't get back to the Carnival in time for a single thing."

"But now that we have kept our promise and the garden and Nip and Tuck are all right, we might as well go back and see if they are through," Jill said.

When the twins reached the Y. M. C. A. they were surprised to find so large a crowd that they couldn't see what was going on, but they could hear the man who was speaking. Jill spied one of their neighbors and asked her if the contests were over.

"They haven't even started yet," Mrs. Morey told her. "The head man they sent here said he had seen so much reckless bicycle riding that he had decided to give a talk and a demonstration of the proper way to ride, before the contest is held. That's what he is talking about now."

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Jill and edged excitedly back to Jack.

"If we can get around the crowd we can still try for the prizes," she declared eagerly.

They went around the fringe of the crowd and at length found an alley which they could use to get to the line of contestants. The man finished his speech and demonstration, and through a megaphone gave directions for the contestants to ride up and down the space roped off for them.

Jack and Jill rode their twin bicycles side by side until the whistle blew for dismissal. After a consultation among the judges, the announcer called, "First prize for most original decorations goes to Jack and Jill Tremont for twin bicycles."

With shining eyes the twins thanked him for the prize he gave them—pretty red tail lights for each of their bicycles. Then came the plank riding contest. Jack and another boy tied for the prize and both were given bicycle bells. Jill joined in the applause before she realized that clapping for a twin was almost like clapping for oneself, and tried to control her exuberance.

After the scooter race prizes were awarded and the carnival came to an end, the twins wheeled their bicycles proudly back home.

"It was heaps of fun, wasn't it, Jack?" said Jill. "But someway I feel even happier over living up to our Scout law than I do over the prizes."

"That's just what I was thinking, too," said Jack.

The Flower Woman

Mrs. Muggins sits and sells
Lilies, Canterbury bells,
Roses, lupins, London prides,
And a host of flowers besides
To the people up and down
In the streets of London Town.

There she sits and waits at ease
With her baskets at her knees;
And her shining jolly face
Shedding smiles about the place;

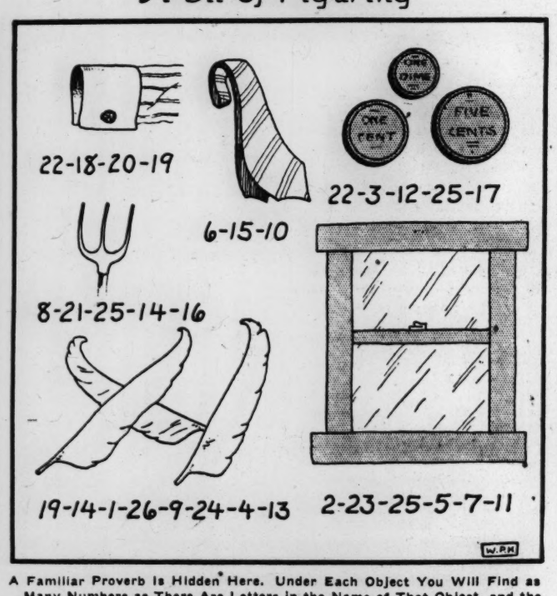
Mrs. Muggins looks as gay
As the gardens far away,
With her dress of tulip-red,
And the hat upon her head
Stuck with blossoms nodding high
To the smoky City sky;

And her apron with a frill
Green and patterned like a hill;
And a little shoulder-shawl
Like a rainbow over all.

Seeing her surrounded so
By a happy country glow
Who would say they could not buy
Flowers from her stock? Not I!

Elizabeth Fleming.

A Bit of Figuring



A Familiar Proverb Is Hidden Here. Under Each Object You Will Find as Many Numbers as There Are Letters in the Name of That Object, and the Number That Stands for Each Letter Also Tells You Where That Letter Stands in the Hidden Proverb. Thus No. 1 Means That the Letter Which That Number Stands for Is the First Letter in the Proverb, No. 2 Is the Second, and So On.

The Bee and the Butterfly

"OH!" SIGHED Ruth relieved, "at last I've finished! How fine it would be if one never had any school work!" Then she quickly put away her books and ran light-footedly downstairs into the garden which lay behind the house. On the way, she met her mother who was also going into the garden.

Chattering joyfully, Ruth took her mother's arm, as they walked together along the garden paths. While her mother seated herself on a bench—overshadowed by the broad branches of a lime-tree—to do some needlework, Ruth skipped over to the gayly-colored flower beds from whence came such a sweet fragrant scent. Tenderly she greeted her small flower-friends, all of whom she knew by name and kissed some of the delicate petals which turned to her, as though to welcome her.

It was a most beautiful summer day! The soft air was filled with the song of birds, the humming of bees and the chirping of the gay grasshoppers who were swinging from one blade of grass to another, like tiny "tight-rope" walkers.

Ruth's attention was soon drawn toward a most beautifully colored butterfly and a diligent bee who were flying, like two inseparable friends, from flower to flower. While the little bee sat down on one of the flowers to suck the sweet honey from its chalice or to load itself full with bright yellow pollen, the butterfly amused itself by gracefully fluttering to and fro on the wavering grass or gently caressing the sweet flower children.

And when the diligent little bee again appeared, it seemed as though the butterfly and the bee greeted each other with a very special humming and whirring before they flew off together to the next flower.

For a long time Ruth thoughtfully watched this untiring work and careless play until suddenly—they both flew off! Then she hurried back to her mother and, slipping down on to the soft grass at her side, she put her curly head against her knee and told her all about what she had just seen.

"Mother, dear, how is it," she asked eagerly, "that the butterfly does nothing and the bee works so diligently?"

"Do you think the butterfly really does nothing?" said her mother. "Tell me first, darling, what does the little bee express?"

"Diligence!" was the quick reply.

"And the butterfly?"

Ruth had to think a little longer over this question, and then her face brightened up and she replied, "Joy!"

"Quite right!" said her mother, delighted. "And do you not think that the one who expresses joy is bringing good to his fellow creatures as well as the one who expresses diligence?" Ruth nodded understandingly and her mother continued:

"How happy for the bee, during all her laborious work, to have such a gay companion always near her, bringing so much joy and beauty into the bee's busy life; and how happy for the butterfly to know that she is able to do this! But there is something else that we may learn from these two." And as Ruth looked up, inquiringly:

"Don't you think we can remember that work and joy should always be inseparable for us, too?" she added.

Ruth thought of her school work and smiled. "I think I've sometimes forgotten my gay little butterfly companion," she said.

Pay

For wiping supper dishes
(Oh, very carefully!)
My mother gives me twenty cents
A week, as salary.

I cannot give my mother
A money salary
For even one of all the things
That she does for me.

But I can make her happy
By being good all day,
And Mother says that is the very
Nicest kind of pay.

Rosalee Hawthorne.

Anne's Questions

All About the Sunset

"LOOK at the sky," said Anne. "Isn't it lovely."

"Yes," said Daddy. "Gorgeous clouds. We are going to have a fine sunset."

"Tht big cloud is purple on top and bright yellow underneath," said Anne. "And now it is turning red. Look Daddy. Isn't it beautiful."

"Yes," said Daddy again. "What marvelous colors. Let's see how many different colors we can find."

"The sky down low there," said Anne, "that is pale green, isn't it?"

"Yes," said Daddy. "And right above it is yellow."

"And above that is red and the clouds themselves are purple."

"But the purple on the clouds above us," said Daddy, "is not a sunset color. Not that blue-purple anyway."

"Well, the red is purple in places too," said Anne, "so we can count purple. Did you ever see orange, Daddy?"

"Oh, yes. You sometimes see orange."

"You see red mostly, don't you, Daddy. Did you ever see blue?"

"No, I never did," said Daddy. "I have seen the clear sky above a delicate glowing violet out on the Pacific Ocean, but that is the nearest I have come to it, and never low down."

"Why do we have colors only at sunset and not during the day?" asked Anne.

"It is because the sun is low," said Daddy, "and shining across the side of the earth and not directly down on it. You see, at the end of the day the air is filled with dust. If the sun has to shine through this dust for any distance, as it has to now that it is low, some of the colors get stopped by the dust motes and we see only the others."

"Which ones get stopped?" asked Anne.

The Light Waves

"Mostly blue and green," said Daddy. "Light comes in waves, not exactly like the waves on the water but similar. The blue light waves are short and the red are long, and the longer the wave is the more it will bend around an obstruction. You know how waves on the water will work around a corner?"

"Yes," said Anne.

"Well, it is the same with light. The red rays bend in and out among the dust motes and the blue are stopped, so we get mostly red rays lighting up the clouds."

"Oh, I see," said Anne. "And that makes the sunset red."

"Yes," said Daddy.

"Well, how about sunrise. Is that red, too?"

"Yes," said Daddy, "but not so bright, because there is not so much dust in the air in the morning. You see, after the heat of the day, the air is filled with dust. You can see it by looking off at a mountain or tower in the distance. The top is clear while the base is in a cloud. So, though you do not notice it, it is there just the same, and makes the colors."

"Sometimes the sunset is brighter than others," said Anne. "Is that because there is more dust?"

"Yes," said Daddy. "I remember once when there was an eruption of a volcano in Alaska, the dust blew down to California and we had marvelous colors clear across the sky from west to east. That was the finest I have ever seen."

A Violet Sky

"You say, Daddy, that you saw violet in the sky. Was there very little dust then?"

"Very little, and probably very fine," said Daddy. "That color is typical of the northwest trade winds on the Pacific Ocean, where the air is very clear. The sky at the horizon is a pale yellow, a little higher up it is pale green and higher still it is violet. They were delicate, glowing colors and I used to love to watch them."

"That was when you were on the sailing ship, wasn't it?" asked Anne.

"Yes," said Daddy. "The sailors were the ones who showed me green in the sky, and I wouldn't believe it till they pointed it out one night."

"You taught me to see how purple the clouds are," said Anne. "I used to think the big billowy clouds were white, but you say they are just a little bit yellow."

"They are not white, anyway," said Daddy. "Everything is colored somewhat and you have to get the colors by comparison. Look just at a cloud and it is gray, without color. But look at a patch of blue sky and then back again and see the change. It will light right up, often a strong purple. And it is the same with the billowy clouds."

"You don't see things unless you look for them, do you?" said Anne.

"No," said Daddy. "We often fail to see the simplest things, and to see the world brightly colored is so much lovelier. Why see the world dull and gray when it can be beautiful just as well."

Flower Playthings

Did you ever make any flower jewelry? Certain kinds of flowers can be used for make-believe jewelry and toys. The flowers of the bleeding-heart, for instance, make the loveliest earrings by putting a thread through them and making a loop that will slip over the ear. Snapdragons and the flowers of the dutchman's breeches are equally good for this purpose. Most children have made daisy chains and bracelets, of course, and many of the smaller flowers, like clover blossoms and buttercups can be used in this way. Baskets may be made by pressing burrs together, and milkweed pods make very good boats.

Lovely hollyhock dolls can be made from hollyhock blossoms. All that is needed for a doll is one blossom, a bud or green seed pod and four toothpicks. The hollyhock blossom is turned upside down to form the doll's body and skirt. Then a toothpick is stuck through and into the bud or seed pod, which makes the head. Three toothpicks are stuck inside the skirt to make the doll stand upright. If a hat is desired, one can be made from a green leaf with a small flower on it, or a small flower can be used alone. It does not take long to make a very pretty group of hollyhock dolls.

Pansy faces placed on paper dolls make very attractive little lady dolls. If sweet pea flowers are used for the heads, some very pretty little sunbonnet babies may be had. Flowers lend themselves very nicely to play-time, and little girls should ask their mothers to plant plenty of hollyhock seeds in the spring so that they will have sufficient blossoms all summer long for hollyhock dolls.

Flossie

Flossie is a little cat with a keen mother instinct. When she has no children of her own to care for she is usually busy mothering someone else's children.

At present she has adopted two chickens who were hatched before the rest of the brood and had to be removed from the nest. The owner of the chickens was rather perplexed to know what to do with them, as the mother hen could not be spared from the nest.

Then she thought of Flossie, who was wandering about looking rather lonely, as if she were looking for someone on whom to expend her care. So the chickens were taken to her and she was asked to be their foster mother.

Flossie accepted the charge with the greatest pleasure, and speedily set about training her new family. She would carry them in her mouth to what she considered a place of safety, and there they would lie, nestled against her soft fur.

Every morning they received a vigorous washing, which they did not quite appreciate, as being licked all over was not at all to their taste.

Now they are old enough to follow her about the house, and when she [illegible] her mistress' lap to be petted, they follow her example. She has also taught them how delightful it is to lie on the rug on front of the fire.

Flossie's mistress is watching with much interest to see what will happen when the little chicks grow too big to require her attentions any longer.

Wee Winkie Wunk

Wee Winkie Wunk,
The young chipmunk,
Was wise as he could be:
What his mouth would hold,
When three weeks old
He knew to a ni-ce-tee!

And have you heard?
Upon my word!
When he was very small,
He had the grace
To wash his face
When neighbors came to call.

Edna Howe.

Solomon Sunbeam Takes a Journey

SOLOMON SUNBEAM was a dear little sunbeam, all golden and twinkling, and so happy that he always danced, instead of walking very sedately as he was supposed to do. That was why, if there were the least chance of going out, he was ready, twinkling in some tiny dark corner, or smiling on some wee flower in the forest.

But it happened once that it had been very difficult for him to get out. Day after day the clouds had been spread thickly across the blue sky, and day after day he had not managed to get more than a peep through, even if that.

So when he did get out again he was welcomed with such happy smiles by everybody that he decided he would bring some of his baby brothers and sisters with him the next day.

"Sunbeams," he said, when he arrived home, "you don't know how gray it is down there"—pointing to the earth—"when we are away, and how much the children want us, and the grown-up people, too."

A Trip Through the Clouds

So they planned to work their very hardest to get through the clouds, and early the next morning there they were, the happiest little band of sunbeams you can imagine, all dressed in their smartest golden suits, and ready to set out.

They had with them their sharpest golden sun-spears because Mrs. Cloud was still late in drawing up her cloud blinds, and merrily they worked, until Solomon, who was the leader, gave one extra big push, and there below them was the great big world.

At the rate sunbeams travel, you know, it does not take very long to get anywhere, and before you could say Jack Robinson they were peeping in at the children's windows and telling them it was time to get up.

How they danced on the coverlets and walls, and smiled at themselves in the looking-glasses, and how the children laughed as they watched them, and thanked them for coming in!

But there were so many other places to which the Sunbeams had to go as well.

"We shall have to find the forest flowers next," said Solomon. So over the hills they scampered to give them a morning kiss, and the flowers laughed and nodded when they saw them coming.

After they had said good-by to the forest families they went to the garden where Patty Pansy and Dotty Daisy lived. Solomon and his brothers and sisters specially loved Patty Pansy because she was never tired of telling them about their cousins, some other little beams, called Moonbeams. These, she said, came down just like the Sunbeams, only they were silver instead of golden. And because the Sunbeams could not see their silver cousins for themselves, they always left a kiss wrapped up in Patty Pansy's soft velvet petals, and found one there from the Moonbeams in its place.

Presently the Sunbeams passed over the sea, where they loved to look at themselves all crinkly in the water, and came to a very large school in another country, and, of course, they had to peep in at the windows to say "hullo" to the children inside.

Visiting the City

In the same city the Sunbeams next looked in at the houses, and then found their way to the offices and workshops, and turned the pens and tools into gold. And Solomon Sunbeam and his small brothers and sisters chuckled with glee when they saw all the good they were doing.

"Don't people love us!" they said. "What shall we do next?"

"I know!" said Solomon. "Let's go for a ride on the sea, we are sure to find some people who want to see us."

So they rode on the seas, and visited the loneliest, loneliest lightships, and climbed the lighthouse towers—such a very long way up for little sunbeams to go—and there they lit their own lamps of happiness and greeting, and placed them in the lighthouse windows. But it would be difficult to tell of half the things that happy little band of Sunbeams did that day.

"Wasn't it splendid!" said the little Sunbeams to Solomon when they all arrived back behind the clouds. "Will you be our leader again tomorrow?"

They talked and talked as they made their plans, and Father Sun smiled as he realized they had found the way to a splendid happiness by doing all in their power to make other people happy as well

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxims" published July 29:

"Do not count your chickens until they hatch."

"Blossoms on the Straight Ahead Road"

By *Genevieve Thomas Wheeler*

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The Mail Bag

Haworth, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been in our home as long as I can remember. I think the Mail Bag a fine idea and should like some more Monitor correspondents.

Our home is in Haworth, N. J., but we have a summer home at Lake Erskine. We have a good time there, swimming and hiking. The lake is in the Ramapo Mountains and it was named for General Erskine, who fought under Washington. On Labor Day at Lake Erskine the club has swimming races, boat races, diving contests, canoe tilting, etc. I was in a swimming race and came in third. I was only 10 then and expect to do better this year.

We live near an airport and we saw them building most of the planes Captain Byrd took to the South Pole. We also saw the Josephine Ford, which he flew over the North Pole. When Floyd Bennett took it out so that the photographers could make pictures of it, I stood too close, and when the new geography was given out at school I was surprised to see myself in the picture. I have seen many of the best airmen at this airport.

I have a thoroughbred Boston bulldog. His father is Champion Hagerty King. His name is Kennedy's Chum. I have two brothers, David and Lawson. Kenson K.

[It must have been a very pleasant surprise, Kenson, to find yourself in such an interesting group.—Ed.]

San Antonio, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I think that the Monitor is the nicest paper there is. I like Snubs and everything on the Children's Page, but I always read the Mail Bag first.

We live in the country, six miles out, and I have many pets, four cats, one dog, some chickens, and two turkeys, and two milk goats, which I milk myself. They were very wild at first. I love animals. I also love music. I play the Irish harp, violin, and piano, but like the harp best.

Many people from all parts of the world come to San Antonio. It is interesting for its old missions, the Alamo, and the beautiful parks.

I am 10 years old. I should like to hear from other children who read the Mail Bag, and I will answer all their letters. Eleanor Mae L.

Glenwood, Iowa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy all of the Monitor, especially the Sports Page, the Lighter Vein, the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I am interested in aviation and my favorite sports are basketball, football, baseball, track, tennis, swimming and ice skating.

Last summer I visited my uncle on a farm in Nebraska, and while there I visited Fort Crook. On my way home I saw a big mail plane come in from Denver, Colorado.

I am 11 years old and should like to correspond with some boy about my own age and who is interested in aviation. Otto H.

Hastings, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

We live on a farm near Hastings, Minn. I have two lambs, two calves and a horse. I am 9 years old and I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was a baby.

I like Snubs and Waddles, Mr. Scroggins and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I should like to correspond with a little girl in Scotland. Mary Ann F.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am just 9 years old. I like Snubs, Waddles, the Mail Bag, and the stories in the Children's Corner. I like to paint and draw best of all. I take dancing and music, piano music. My mother teaches me the school lessons at home and I am going to school when I am 11.

The Monitor helps me in my school work because I am making a book of geography and there are pictures that I can cut out and paste in my book. Sometime I think I will write to Mr. Scroggins. I think the stories about him in the Children's Corner are so interesting. I should like to correspond with some girls of my age. Sylvia M.

Pendleton, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Last year, when I was 7 years old, I wrote to the Mail Bag and my mother said then that I might write again the next year. I could hardly wait. I am 8 now.

I have a little baby brother 3 months old but I have no sisters nor any other brothers. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I like roller skating, and reading, and then I like all my school work too. I am going to learn how to ride horseback.

We went to the seaside last summer and on our way we stopped for dinner at a place in Astoria called "The Cat and the Fiddle."

Eleanor E.

Michigan City, Mississippi

Dear Editor:

In the winter time we go to Tupelo, Mississippi (72 miles from our farm) to school and always on Mondays and Tuesdays my two sisters and I run home from school and look on the Children's or Young Folks' pages for the Mail Bag or sometimes a continued story. I especially liked "The House Next Door" and "David of Number Ten."

Tupelo is a town of about 8000 people. The street running by our house leads up to and around a park, where there was a pool and we sometimes went swimming in it.

I should like to correspond with any girl of about my age (10).

Kathryn S.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

We live in a big city, so I do not have any pets, but I like to have Mother read me stories about them. I like to ride on the elevated trains and sometimes I go down town to the big stores and see all the toys.

I am nearly 6 years old now and I go to the kindergarten and I have learned to sing "America." I should like to hear from some little boy in Switzerland if there is anyone there who would like to hear about Chicago. My mother will help me answer my letters. Clarence R.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Betty C., Orlando, Fla.
Laurence C., East Cleveland, O.
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Eleanor J., Seattle, Wash.
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Herbert W. F., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Robin A., Chicago, Ill.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Knight-Errant of Gloucester

SHOULD you ever chance to stray into the City Library of Gloucester, England, you may find among the biographies a stoutly rebound volume with much-thumbed pages, entitled "John Bellows, Letters and Memoir." Now John Bellows was a Cornish Quaker, who settled in Gloucester and established a printing house there; and in this there is nothing more notable than that his business became a large one and had the honor of giving to the world the first pocket dictionary for travelers. What is remarkable is that, amid the turmoil and distractions of a business career, John Bellows spun threads of affection which bound in comradeship not only masters and men in his printing works, but an ever widening circle of friends in many lands, extending at last from Armenia to New England; including within its bounds characters as diverse as Leo Tolstoy, Dr. Hübner, and Professor P. Beljame in Europe; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice Holmes, and Senator Hoar in America. The root and substance of all these affections was John Bellows' ceaseless desire to be found the Friend of God. Amid the wonderful wealth of thought and feeling poured out in these Letters, the purest gold is ever to be found when he is speaking of man's relations with his heavenly Father. Whether he is wrestling with another's doubts, or encouraging a young soldier on his way to the front, or counseling one of his own children, or comforting an old friend in his loneliness, John Bellows has that sureness and gentleness of touch which can only flow from a deep and continuous inner experience of the Divine presence.

If there was one friend to whom, more than another, John Bellows opened the full range of his thought and feeling, it was to Oliver Wendell Holmes. It is wonderful to watch, as one after another of that great New England fellowship passed from the scene, and Holmes was left alone to wrestle with the difficulties of the years, how his pathway was cheered by the rich outpouring of affection—and shall we not say genius?—which inspired this great series of letters, letters written under every imaginable difficulty, sometimes begun in one country and finished, months later, in another.

There are literary letters, inspired by the receipt of Holmes' latest volumes, gems of criticism set in delightful descriptions of domestic happiness; archæology has its place, for John Bellows was the discoverer of the Roman Wall of Gloucester and his archæological and philological interests brought him wide repute and an honorary degree from Harvard University; travel is there in rich variety, for it was a logical development that John Bellows invented the traveler's dictionary. His many visits to friends abroad, and the frequent response he made to an inner call to go on long missions of mercy into distressed countries, had brought him a great store of impressions upon which his intellect played with delightful humor and vivacity. "In one of the circles (near the Fosse Way in the West of England) a mole had been at work. I sifted over his mound of freshly raised earth. It was black with former occupation, and in it I found a sparkling little bit of Samian ware! It was only as large as one's finger tip, but it was enough to carry one back safely, in a moment, more than fifteen hundred years of time, to the hour when the officer was taking his lunch, while the horses were changing. Tom, Dick and Harry did not use Samian!"

Holmes had sent him "Over the Teacups"; and the book sets him pondering over the mystery fo the boundary between manhood and boyhood. . . . "Only this very evening I was wheedled into an interlude from the 'Teacups' by a deputation of four Gallios who cared for none of these things, to entreat that I would 'give them a chase.' Seven year old put the request in a very low voice; for a 'chase' in this house is forbidden by the mistress on the ground that it makes a dust . . . it destroys the carpets . . . with other high crimes . . . and so . . . out of the room, these four stealing silently after me till we get to the foot of the front stairs, when off they go like hares, following—into the bathroom, and the day-nursery, and the night-nursery, and down the back stairs, for dear life! Every one I catch is swept off to prison, either tucked under my arm, or dragged by the heels along the floor—according to size and weight. (It doesn't hurt the carpets a bit! It's only a superstition of the mistress. They look fresher than ever after it!) . . . Boy! Why, I was never more a boy in my life! What boy in the whole world ever cared about carpets in the midst of a chase?"

This man was clearly made to live at home, like Cowper, and cheer an English fireside. But the very next letter is likely to come from France, or the Russian Steppes, or Belgrade, or Tiflis, where he has gone to administer relief or defend the privileges of some persecuted sect; and, even if he only goes to London, he is sure to have made friends with a young officer in the corner seat or the boy who carried his bag, and to have pledged himself to some act of kindness which will mean putting aside his domestic pleasure. And he had his reward. Who of us would not have given much to have Tolstoy grasp both his hands and say with emotion: "I have great love for you"; and to have found among his baggage a parcel of toys from Tolstoy's children to his children?

This is too short an essay in which to do more than hint at the wealth of joy and inspiration waiting for the reader in "John Bellows. Letters and Memoir." It was like living in a serener atmosphere to be with him, because for him heaven had already begun. Through his great desire to be counted the Friend of God, he had proved himself abundantly the Friend of Man.

G. F. T.

Player-Folk in Victoria

Our landing and first sight of Victoria itself I shall never forget—the sunshine pouring down on the fresh, green, gorgeous flowers—never have I seen such flowers—the ivy-covered hotel with its charming gardens of may trees, as they call the hawthorn there, and holly; so quaint, so British. . . .

After arranging for the company party, several of us got cars and went out to Butchard's Gardens, as we were warned on the call board not to miss them. Peter Heggie and Otto Kruger found their golf course as usual, and we all scattered, only to assemble that night in the lobby, each gasping, "If you'd only been with us, to see what we saw!" For the glories of the gardens the like of which we'd none of us seen in America or Europe; the beauties of a golf course like Mid-Ocean in Bermuda, only with rich, springy turf and masses of flowers along the fairways and bunkers; the sea, and across the blue waters, the white-capped Olympics—were beyond description, and we could only explain them in gasps.

By the time we had run out of adjectives our private room and dinner were ready, and we corralled the rest of the gypsies. Bee Drew left us, saying she would love to come, but that she was going to dine upstairs with her father.

About ten minutes later she called me on the phone and said, "Papa wants to know if you can have two extra places laid without any trouble. He wants to come to the party."

So with John Drew at the head of our table and Mrs. Whiffen at the foot, twenty of us sat down to dinner, for the manager and even the boy who sold programs were there. Kruger brought his portable phonograph and we danced—Mrs. Whiffen too! We laughed, we told stories, we talked shop, we were show folks among our own—gypsies, Pinero calls us. It is a very happy memory.

Next day we explored the shops, and how individualities came out in our tastes in shops! J. M. Kerrigan always studied the newspapers in every new town for second-hand bookstores, but here he made his greatest haul—two copies of first edition Conrad for thirty cents apiece! The last quotation was in hundreds of dollars, I believe. And he also found a book on David Garrick by Tom Robertson, the original of Tom Wrench in Trelawney, and signed by Robertson himself, which he gave to Rollo Peters as a memento of the town.

Rollo's shopping usually took a bee line for the antique stores on a hunt for things for his very old house in Rockland County. Here in Victoria he, too, made a find—a mahogany fire screen with a beadwork dog that he couldn't pack any place. Nobly he carried this the rest of the trip, never trusting a porter, until it became his banner, his device, and we howled whenever it came in sight.

Somehow the Victorian part of the Grand Tour was more like a holiday. Perhaps it was because of Victoria's birthday and the Empire Day parade; perhaps it was the very English maids and waiters; perhaps it was the brown bread and butter—not spongy, crumbly Graham bread . . . somehow we felt as if we had hopped off the continent with Lindbergh and played a one-night stand in England.

—PEGGY WOOD, in "A Splendid Gypsy: John Drew."

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Where Fancy Leads

A tall young man stood on the sun-drenched platform, watching the train dwindle away into the distance. He scented wild rose in the air; a fragrance of flowers from which the dew was but now disappearing, a freshness of newly cut grass. A lawn mower clattered somewhere in the distance; from the far side of the tall lilac hedge a shrill, warbling whistle rode buoyantly on the waves of wild rose perfume.

"It's too perfect, too utterly perfect," the young man mused. "I wanted Millbrook, and I've left the train at Arcady." Far over his head the fingers of the wind tore a woolly fragment from the drifting, white cloud bank, and rolled it across the blue curtain of the sky. The young man, removing his hat, drew a great breath of the scent-laden air.

"It's great stuff, young fellah, but it improves as you get away back from the station." The young man turned, and cast a clear blue, questioning gaze toward the canopy that covered three or four hand trucks and a few pieces of baggage. His eyes found the owner of the voice seated on one of the hand trucks in the shadiest corner, his shoulders propped against a trunk.

"I hardly dare believe you." The blue of the young man's eyes shone sharper and clearer. "You probably want to get me away from here, so you can have it all to yourself. It couldn't be better farther back. And is this Millbrook?"

"No less!" The young man saw a pair of gray eyes that twinkled, and a pointed gray beard that twitched as its owner talked. "And it is better farther back. I'm going myself when my work is finished." He crossed one leg over the other, and settled back more comfortably. "The hotel is just over across there." He jerked a thumb over his shoulder. "And what's your name? You'll have to write it in the book over there, so I'll see it anyway."

"It's John. And I'm not going to the hotel. At least, not just now. Could I go to a dim and dismal hotel, and write my name upon ink-stained paper when all nature cries for my attention? And I don't believe you'll ever get your work done at the rate you're going."

"It isn't a dim and dismal hotel. It's a mighty nice little house. And the paper isn't ink-stained, for you're the first one that's landed here today. And I can't get my work finished any sooner by hurrying, for I've to stay right here till the eastbound local comes through. Another hour or so, and she'll be here, with maybe some more baggage aboard; so why should I be wheeling this trunk around till I find out?" He rolled his head on his shoulders, studying the young man more carefully.

"Your argument is all logic. But I shall thrust the hotel, however bright and fair, into the alluring future. For the next few hours I shall walk where fancy leads and nature beckons. Where shall I leave these bags?"

"Right there in the baggage room. And when you get through walkin' where fancy leads, come on back here, and we'll talk about this and that and other interestin' subjects."

The gleam in the young man's eyes was growing deeper and brighter as he came out of the cool, dark cave of the baggage room. "I shall only walk far enough to attune myself with Arcady. I still think that it is Arcady, with Millbrook as merely a disguise."

The gray beard moved ecstatically, the gray eyes twinkled more sharply. "It won't take long for you to get attuned, if I'm any judge. You should be back long before the eastbound local pulls in."

The young man walked the full length of the platform, with a warm breeze drifting into his eyes, and the lilting whistle riding over the hedge to his ears. Then he turned and shouted: "That's my trunk that your head is resting upon. If you'll put it in the baggage room with my bags, you'll find my name upon a label attached. But, remember, that it is a secret between us."

He advanced a few more steps, then halted at a call from the station. "No one will know but me, John. I'll tear it off just as soon as I've read it. It's a sizable trunk. You must be aiming to stay quite a spell."

"Oh, a much longer time than that." John took two steps backward as he talked. "A very much longer time than that."

"Well, now, isn't that great? You're going to like it here. I can see that." The words came to the young man like a sure promise, as he walked toward the road that crossed the railway track, and plunged into the silent woods.

Wyoming

Medicine Bow did not forever remain in sight. When next I thought of it and looked behind, nothing was there but the road we had come; it lay like a ship's wake across the huge ground swell of the earth. We were swallowed in a vast solitude. A little while before sunset, a cabin came in view; and here we passed our first night. Two young men lived here, tending their cattle. They were fond of animals. . . . A tame young elk walked in and out of the cabin door, and during supper it tried to push me off my chair. A half-tame mountain sheep practised jumping from the ground to the roof. The cabin was papered with posters of a circus, and skins of bear and silver fox lay upon the floor. Until nine o'clock one man talked to the Virginian, and one played gayly upon a concertina; and then we all went to bed. The air was like December, but in my blankets and a buffalo robe I kept warm, and luxuriated in the Rocky Mountain silence. Going to wash before breakfast at sunrise, I found needles of ice in a pail. Yet it was hard to remember that this quiet, open, splendid wilderness (with not a peak in sight just here) was six thousand feet high. And when breakfast was over there was no December left; and by the time the Virginian and I were ten miles upon our way, it was June. . . .

We never passed a human being this day. Some wild cattle rushed up to us and away from us; antelope stared at us from a hundred yards; coyotes ran skulking through the sagebrush to watch us from a hill.

—From "The Virginian," by OWEN WISTER.

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Girl's Head: By Raphael Nelson.

IN A limited degree, every artist has the power of "taking stock" of his model. What a model expresses, in a certain sense, may be described as a list of the artist's discoveries relating to the model, arranged in what he considers to be their order of importance. Thus, shapes of form, outlines or reflected light may become leading items at will. The "importance" placed upon any one item amounts to accentuation, thus all drawing is incidentally caricature in one particular or another. The solidity of material form is a foremost element with which the masters contend in the process of expression. Form has been placed definitely first by Piscasso, and purity transcends form by Leonardo or Botticelli; light comes first with Monet, perspective with Canaletto and tone with Sickert. In great work, great knowledge is displayed and the artist has made much discovery. In a child's work only the "A B C" of his subject is discovered and expressed, and in inferior work more is borrowed than discovered.

This head by Raphael Nelson clearly indicates those things which the artist found in his sitter, and may be mentioned in the following order of importance: Patches of light, outline and the eye.

The Eagle

As I was laboring up the side of a mountain at the head of a valley, the noble bird sprang from the top of a dry tree above me and came sailing directly over my head. I saw him bend his eye down upon me, and I could hear the low hum of his plumage as if the web of every quill in his great wings vibrated in his strong, level flight. I watched him as long as the eye could hold him. When he was fairly clear of the mountain he began that sweeping spiral movement in which he climbs the sky. Up and up he went, without once breaking his majestic poise, till he appeared to sight some far-off alien geography, when he bent his course thitherward and gradually vanished in the blue depths. The eagle is a bird of large ideas; he embraces long distances; the continent is his home. I never look upon one without emotion; I follow him with my eye as long as I can. I think of Canada, of the Great Lakes, of the Rocky Mountains, of the wild and sounding sea coast. The waters are his, and the woods and the inaccessible cliffs. He pierces behind the veil of the storm, and his joy is height and depth and vast spaces.—From "Pepacton," by JOHN BURROUGHS.

The Grasshopper

Nature waits upon thee still,
And thy verdant cup does fill;
'Tis filled wherever thou dost tread,
Nature self's thy Ganymede.
Thou dost drink, and dance, and sing;
Happier than the happiest king!
All the fields which thou dost see,
All the plants belong to thee;
All that summer hours produce;
Fertile made with early juice.
Man for thee does sow and plow;
Farmer he, and landlord thou!
Thou dost innocently joy;
Nor does thy luxury destroy;
The shepherd gladly heareth thee,
More harmonious than he.
Thee country-hinds with gladness hear,
Prophet of the ripen'd year!

—ANACREON. Translation by COWLEY.

שטאנדהאפטיגע פרייד

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם "קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דער גרעסטער מהויל פון דער מענשהיים אלגעמיין. עס איז נים פערלאנגט דאס מען זאל זיך פרעמדען איבער מאטעריעלע ווען מען פערגעסליכע זאכען, נאר עס איז געמאדערט דאס מען זאל זיך פערלאזען אויף נאס וועל-בער ווערט קיין מאל נים פערגעסדערט אין וועמעס גוטמסקיים איז אימער צו דער האנט. מען טוט אימער זיין נעגרייס צו פערלאזען זיך אויף נאס, אין שענדיג אויפן לויבען מאר זיין גוטמסקיים אין מאר דעם גרויסען אמת דאס דער גייסטיגער מענש אין נאשים גשמאלע אין גלייכיגס, וואהנט אויסער אין אייביגע פרייד, אונטער דעם הקרשאפט פון דעם נעטליכען נעדאנק. אויפן זיים 304 פון "וויסנשאפט אין בעזונט מים א שליסעל צו די חיילינע שריפטען" שרייבט מרס. עדדי אזוי: "דאס איז דער מקריע פון קריסטשען "Science and Health with a Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

מיינט: דאס די נעטליכע ליעבע קען קיין מאל נים צוזויים וועלכע מחום שענדיג ליכען אויסדרוק, אדער אבזיקט, אדער נעגע-שאפט; דאס פרייד קען קיין מאל נים פער-קערט ווערען אויף שטארק, דערפאר ווען שטארק קענים בעהערשען פרייד, דאס נאטעס קענים בעשאפען שלעכטערס; דאס מאטעריע אדער שטאף קען קיין מאל נים בעשאפען נייסטיגקייט, אין דאס דער לעבען קען זיך נים ענדיגען אין מוידם. דער מאלקאמענער מענש וועלכער איז בעהערשט פון נאס, זיין מאלקאמענער פרוצעס, איז אהן זינד און עקזיסטירט אויף אייביג.

דורך דער שטודירונ פון קריסטשען סייענס קענען מיר עמפרעקען דאס וועג וו אזוי אריינצוקומען אין דאס בעזוואוסטזיין פון דער דויערהאפטיגען וואהרהיים פון אלעס נומעס. אויבער מען דערגרייכט דיזעלן פער-שאפט קען זיך פערוואנדלען א גרויסער קאמפף וועלכער קען אויסקומען פויל שפארקער וו אוזערע כוחות ביינוקומען דעם מאלשעך בעקרוף פון דעם שפערבליכען נעדאנקען, א קאמפף אויסצוואורצלען פון אוזערע נעדאנקען מאר נומעס, אבער מען מעג זיך אימער פרעהען אין דער נומעסדיגען פון נאס אין דעם מאס וואס מיר מאנגען אין איהם צו בעריייכען און אלגעמיין. און צו זיך בסרר פרעהען אין די יענינגע זאכען וועלכע זיינען אויבינ וואהר וועס אוזערע כוחות ביינוקומען נען זיינ פרעריכערס וועלכע אויבער די יענ-נע מאלשע זאכען וועלכע וועלטען וועלכן אונז רויסען פון אונזער אמהען פרייד. מרס. עדדי שרייבט אזוי: (ז. 242), "אויב מיר וועל-מען וועלען זיך ערהויבען צום גייסטיגען פרייד, כעשעלינגען פרייהייט, און צו דעם לעצטען זיעג אינבר דעם קערפער, מוזען מיר זיך פריהער אפקערהרן פון די מאלשע מענטאל פון מאטעריע." און אין דעם צוויי-שפאלטיגען זיי. עס איז נאר דא איין וועג צום נן ערן, דאס חויסם צו א האמאניזשען קעניסענין, און דער קראיסם (די וואהר-חויט) ביינם אן דעם וועג דורך דער שוויידיג פון דער נעטליכע וויסענשאפט. און דאס מיינם דאס מיר זאלען זיך נים פערהרוינן אויף קיין שום אנדערען, וויהרליכקייט, אדער אויף קיין שום אנדערן נעדאנק פון לעבען אהון דאס וואס איז נום, דאס חויסם אויף נאס און זיין אפשענונג, דער וואהר רער מענש. אויך דאספיגן מיר זיך האלטען הקבקרער פון די זאנגנאטע שטערן און פערגיינגן פון די חושים."

דער יענינער וועלכער מחום שענדיג שארבעבן צו בעזיצען דאס מאלשען מאטע-ריעלען בעגריף פון קעניסענין, וועלכער זובם אימער דעם גייסטיגען און וואהרען אידעאל, וועלכער בעווענט זיך אימער אויס-צודריקען מעהרער און מעהרער פון נייס-טיגע נומעס אין זיין נאס מעגליכען לעבען, דערבייזם דעם וואהרען נעפיהל פון פרייד, וואס קענים צושטערט ווערען פון מאטעריי-עלע אומשטענדען שדער צושטאנדען. דער-מאר וואס אלץ דינג וואס איז נום לעבם אויף אייביג, קענען מענשען, חויבט צו שפּ, דורך דער לעהרע פון קריסטשען סויענס, בע-נוצען די גליקליכע פריווילעגיע אריינצו-קומען אין דער נעמליכער נומעס פון שהנ-חויט, אין דער יענער נומעס וואס חלעפט דעם פערזון אוסצודריקען אויף א העכערען מאס, די פרייד וואס שמאכט אונז וועלכע נומעס פער-נן נאס, אין דער אונענדליכער נעליבטער נום-עס, איז דער שורש פון אלץ דינג וואס איז אסחין קעניסענס, אין דאס זיין שעפונג איז דערמיבער נום און אייביג האמאניש חשבען די מענשהיים פערשטאנען דעם ריכטיגען אינהאלט פון דע עיקר פרייד אין

Steadfast Joy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOST persons at times experience hours of gladness in which the heart is filled with genial warmth toward all those included in its affections. This sense of gladness may arise from some cherished hope about to be realized, from release from trouble or suffering, or from simple contentment in pleasant environment. But if, as it sometimes seems, this sense of tranquillity is interrupted by intruding fears, disappointments, or suffering, many conclude that joy is uncertain and impermanent.

The Scriptures contain abundant promises of joy to the righteous. Moses said, "Thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God in all that thou puttest thine hands unto." The Psalmist repeatedly emphasized the value and the naturalness of joy; and the Preacher declared that "God giveth to a man that is good in his sight wisdom, and knowledge, and joy," thus definitely showing that joy is essential in the true worship of God.

The prophet Isaiah foresaw that "the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." What emphasis Christ Jesus placed upon this spiritual quality! He taught his followers that though there may seem to be wrongs and sorrows in the world, all those who accept his teachings should realize spiritual joy, even as he did. He said, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full;" and he also reassured them with the words, "Your joy no man taketh from you." The Apostle Paul from his own rich experience in obedience and overcoming insisted on the necessity of constant rejoicing on the part of those who would follow the Christ, Truth. "Rejoice in the Lord alway," he said, "and again I say, Rejoice." With this wealth of Scriptural teaching before them, Christians can find no grounds for doubt or fear, gloom or despair, whatever difficulties may confront them as trials of their faith in God.

Nevertheless, this fullness of joy in the Christ, Truth, had not been sufficiently understood to be intelligently and consistently realized until the advent of Christian Science, which illumines the teachings of the Bible by showing that God, infinite divine good, is the source of all that really exists, and that His creation is therefore eternally good and harmonious. It is not, then, in anything material or transitory that one is to rejoice, but in the unchanging, ever present goodness of God. One must be willing and eager to trust in God at all times, and to praise Him for His goodness and love, and for the blessed fact that spiritual man in God's likeness abides in perpetual bliss, under the government of divine Mind. On page 304 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death. The perfect man—governed by God, his perfect Principle—is sinless and eternal."

Through Christian Science all may learn how to dwell in the consciousness of the unchanging reality of good. The gaining of this realization may seem to involve a struggle to overcome the unreal sense of mortal existence apart from God,—to eliminate from one's own thinking all that is unlike good. But one may always rejoice in the goodness of God in proportion to his understanding and faithful obedience. And rejoicing in what is eternally true hastens one's spiritual victory over whatever deterrent would in belief deprive one of true joy. Of this endeavor Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, 242), "Denial of the claims of matter is a great step towards the joys of Spirit, towards human freedom and the final triumph over the body." And in the next paragraph she writes: "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

One whose thought is thus turning from a false material sense of existence, ever seeking the spiritual and real, ever striving to manifest more of spiritual good in his daily living, gains the true sense of joy, which no material condition or circumstance can take away. Because all that is good is immortal, men have today, through Christian Science, the joyful privilege of so dwelling with the divinely good and beautiful that the bliss of true spirituality may be increasingly demonstrated. One thus rejoices because he knows that he is finding God and His Christ, and that thereby he is coming to realize in experience the permanent goodness and holiness of the spiritual and real.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Thrills

Monday morning, starting fresh,
With a handsome necktie on,
A sparrow said "Hello" to me
Across the shining lawn.

Then yesterday, with glancing spears,
A hurried rain marched by
And, like a streak, my heart was off
To walk the windy sky.

But oh, the thrill that came today
Belittles every care—
A prankish sunbeam lost its way
In Danny's Titian hair.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

Through the Straits

The night before entering the Straits of Magellan, Captain Britten informed us that he hoped to be off Evangelista Island at about two A. M., that Laconia would probably pass Cape Pillar about four o'clock, steam through Long Reach and English Reach, and at six A. M. we might see Magdalen Channel, but, he added, if the wind did not change we would not be able to go into the straits at all. With a southeast wind the weather is very rough as well as misty here. . . .

When I awoke in the morning we had entered the straits, and by the time I got on deck I saw huge mountains looming up on either side and a green glacier slanting downward to the slate-colored water. The land was covered with green and brown and yellow verdure, while the black rocky peaks, streaked with ice, pierced the cold gray sky.

The decks were wet and passengers shivered even in their furs. They became quite excited when they saw an Indian in a canoe. Mist hovered over the land. The channel was narrow—one felt hemmed in by the mountains—and then again it would broaden out. It was like a glorified Alaska! A stupendous inland sea! . . .

In all our travels we had never cruised through such a wonderful panorama—so lonely and remote. The climax came when we arrived in sight of Mount Sarmiento, the "Fuegian Giant," on Tierra del Fuego, the "Land of Fire," so named because Magellan saw fire on shore made by the Indians. This great island belongs mostly to Chile, but part of it to Argentina. It was not known to be an island until 1611 when Schouten Van Horn discovered it to be so. Tierra del Fuego is called the "Klondike of South America"; nevertheless, the mines do not produce much, or rather the gold is difficult to get out. There was a rush for ore here twenty-five years ago. . . .

As we approached Sarmiento the ranges about were wreathed in clouds while seven glaciers of gorgeous colors were seen creeping down to the sea from mysterious heights. This mountain never has been climbed, although it is only seven thousand feet high. Sir Martin Conway ascended a little over half the way, but was driven back by storms. It is the highest peak in Tierra del Fuego. Here Laconia turned northeast toward Cape Froward, the southernmost point of the mainland of South America, rising high above the waters of the straits. It was here, as we turned our bow toward the north, that we heard the sailors saying that at last we were "going up hill" and toward home.—ISABEL ANDERSON, in "Circling South America."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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HIGHER MONEY HALTS RISE IN STOCK MARKET

Utilities, However, Strong —Coppers, Rails, Amusement Shares Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy buying of the public utilities, a dozen of which soared to new high records, featured the mixed price movement in today's stock market. Motor, copper, railroad and amusement shares presented several points of strength but the rallies invariably brought increased offerings of stock with the result that but few of the gains were fully maintained. Trading started off at a terrific pace, but slowed down when soft spots cropped out in several sections of the list.

Call money renewed at 10 per cent, but subsequent calling of loans resulted in an increase to 12. Time money and commercial paper held firm. High money rates are expected to continue for several days.

Fears of an increase in the Bank of England discount rate this week were held responsible for much of the day's selling.

Except for another batch of favorable earnings statements, there was little in the day's news to influence the price movement.

Utilities Still Buoyant

Wide fluctuations took place in some of the public utility stocks. Laclede Gas sold off 5½ points to 304½, soared to a new high at 325 and then fell back to 310 by early afternoon. General Public Service ran up 10 points to a new high at 95.

Pacific Lighting, Brooklyn Union Gas, Pacific & Electric, American & Foreign Power and Southern California Edison ran up 4 to 8 points to new peak prices. Engineers Public Service, Standard Gas & Electric, Utilities Power & Light, General Gas & Electric A and consolidated Gas also moved into new high ground. Peoples Gas, North American Company and Public Service of New Jersey sold off 2 points or more, on profit taking.

Westinghouse Electric continued its spectacular advance by climbing nearly 11 points to a new high at 240, and the first preferred jumped 15 points to 230. General Electric dropped 6¼ points.

Hershey Chocolate common and preferred, International Silver, American Shipbuilding and American Can also topped their previous high prices of the year, the gains ranging from 1 to 8½ points.

Establishment of a new top price for the year by New Haven at 117 and a break of 9 points in New York & Harlem were the contrasting features of the railroad group. Canadian Pacific rallied briskly after being sluggish for a week or more.

Prices slid off when banks called loans and the call money rate rose to 12 per cent. General Electric dropped 8½ points, Union Carbide 6, North American 4½, and American Telephone & Telegraph 4.

Many others were down from 2 to 4 points, including New York Central, Atchison, United States Steel, American Can and International Telephone & Telegraph. The close was heavy. Sales approximated 3,800,000 shares.

Convertibles Are Strong

With the exception of a few convertibles which showed outstanding strength, the bond market was exceptionally dull today. Time money eased a trifle and the shorter maturities loaned at 8¾ per cent against the 9 per cent rate which appeared last week.

International Telephone convertible 4½s afforded the feature of the early trading with a 5-point rise to the new high of 179. American Telephone 4½s, after selling up to 208½, reacted.

General Public Service Corporation 5½s, recently listed, climbed 5 points to 122, and Missouri Pacific 4½s made a gain of nearly 3 points. The convertibles generally, however, were not maintained at their highs as the session progressed.

The remainder of the market reflected the seasonal dullness and the lack of interest manifested by traders and investors in the fixed-charge securities. Transactions in the investment rails, industrials and utilities were in small blocks and prices ruled irregular without important changes.

United States government obligations, whose advance despite higher money has been an encouraging factor in the current market, opened the week steady. Treasury certificates proved stronger than the Liberties.

WHEAT MARKET PRICES LOWER

CHICAGO (AP)—Big arrivals of wheat at Omaha and Chicago tumbled prices headlong downward early today, with belated rains in Canada adding impetus. Receipts of wheat at Omaha today totaled 1100 cars and in Chicago 876 cars.

Opening 1¼ to 3 cents lower, wheat values afterward showed a decided further drop. Corn and oats were also weak, with corn starting ⅝ to 1½ cents off, and subsequently continuing to fall. Provisions held steady.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Sept., 1.39 to 1.40; Dec., 1.47¼ to 1.48½; May, 1.54⅜ to 1.55. Corn—Sept., 1.00 to 1.00¼; Dec., .96½ to .97¼; March, .99¼ to .99¾. Oats—Sept., .48½ to .48¾; Dec., .53⅜ to .53⅝.

Wheat closed excited 2¾ to 3¾c under Saturday's finish; corn closed 1⅝ to 1⅞c down; oats ⅝ to 1⅛@⅞c off, and provisions unchanged to a decline of 2c.

GENERAL CAPITAL CORPORATION

NEW YORK (AP)—An investment trust to be known as the General Capital Corporation, with an initial capital of $15,000,000, all in common stock, has been formed by a group of Boston and New York capitalists: Roland W. Boyden, former member of the Reparations Commission; Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Co.; Matthew C. Brush, president of the American International Corporation, and Daniel G. Wing, chairman of the First National Bank of Boston.

WALDORF SHOWS GAIN

Waldorf System, Inc., operators of a chain of lunch rooms throughout the New England states, reports that sales for July amounted to $1,257,865, compared with $1,105,083 in July, 1928. Sales for seven months were $8,144,063, compared with $8,355,639 in the corresponding period last year, a gain of $788,427 or 9.4 per cent.

PULLMAN NET INCREASES

Pullman Co.'s report of transportation operations to the Interstate Commerce Commission is as follows:

	1929	1928
June gross	$7,763,298	$7,431,834
Net aft txs	1,419,929	1,216,321
6 mos' gross	40,715,620	30,747,587
Net aft txs	4,187,426	3,874,415

MOHAWK CARPET MILLS, INC.

Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,400,774 after depreciation, taxes, etc., or $2.23 a share on the 600,000 common shares, compared with $1,039,388, or $1.73 a share, in the first half of 1928. Net sales for teh period were $11,506,024, compared with $9,164,682 a year ago.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Liverpool cotton market is closed today, a bank holiday. It will reopen Tuesday morning.

HOLIDAY IN LONDON

LONDON—Today, August bank holiday, the stock exchange and banks in London are closed.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 5	Aug. 3
34⅞	28⅛	..	Abitibi	1600	31	30	30	30	
88⅝	79	6	Abitibi pf	200	87¼	87	87¼	..	
112	106	7	Ab & Stf pf	10	106	106	106	..	
96	84⅜	6	Adams Ex pf	200	90	89	90	..	
104⅞	27	..	Adv-Rumely	100	23½	23½	23½	23¼	
112	40⅛	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	50	50	50	..	
4¼	1⅛	..	Ahumada	600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..	
161⅜	95⅛	2	Air Reduc	300	174½	170½	171	172½	
48⅞	37⅜	2f	Airway El	300	40¾	40⅛	40¼	..	
11¼	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	1000	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1900	6¾	6	6	6	
26	12	..	Albany PWP	400	19¾	19	19	19½	
54⅜	27⅝	..	Allegheny	64000	52⅜	51⅛	51⅝	52⅝	
115⅝	99⅛	5½	Allegh pf ww	400	114½	117½	117½	115	
118	100⅜	6	Allegh pf rec	1300	116½	116	116	115¼	
85	82½	5½	Allegh pf xw	1100	85	84	84	84	
85	83¾	4½	All G pf rec xw	500	84¾	84	84¾	84	
246⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	500	318	312	312	315	
284½	168	7	Allis-Chal	200	2.14¾	272	272	274	
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	200	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27½	
24⅝	10⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	200	12	12	12	12½	
20⅝	14½	..	Am Beet S	500	16⅛	15½	16⅛	16⅜	
60¾	46	..	Am Bt S pf	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50	
73¾	40½	..	Am Bosch	1100	60⅜	60	60	60	
62	45	1.60f	Am Brake	5300	59⅜	58¼	58⅜	58	
34⅜	15⅛	..	Ab Br Boy	400	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	20⅝	
104	49⅞	..	Am Br Bx pf	100	86	85⅞	86	86⅞	
165⅞	107⅜	3§	Am Can	22200	170	165⅜	165½	169	
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	400	100½	99½	100	100½	
126	114	7	Am Car pf	100	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	..	
86	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	100	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	..	
75⅝	46⅜	2	Am Chicle	400	62⅜	63⅛	63⅝	63⅜	
55	43½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	500	48	47½	47⅝	47⅜	
92⅜	82⅝	..	Am Europe	700	92	89½	90½	91	
146⅞	104	..	Am & Frgn	52800	146⅞	140	148⅜	139½	
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7	100	106	106	106	106¼	
103	85	7	Am &FP 2pf	200	97	96	97	95	
42	24⅜	1	Am Hawaii	700	33⅜	33	33⅜	33½	
42	30⅝	..	Am Hide pf	800	38¼	34⅞	38	34½	
49	28	2f	Am Ice	9200	43	41⅝	41⅝	47⅛	
75⅝	52⅜	2f	Am Ice Corp	36300	70¼	69	70⅜	75⅛	
87⅜	41⅛	..	Am La Fr	300	45⅜	44	44½	45	
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	1200	129¼	128⅛	128⅝	128½	
81⅜	50	3	Am Metals	8500	72⅛	69	70	72	
135	113⅜	6	Am Met 6%	100	123	123	123	..	
88⅜	65	7	Am Nat G pf	20	88	88	88	87⅜	
25	18⅛	..	Am Piano pf	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23	
158⅜	81⅛	1f	Am Pw&Lt	2500	151⅜	150¼	151	152	
103	95⅝	6	Am P&L 6	200	100½	100½	100½	100	
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	
84⅜	78	5	Am P&L pf st	200	81¼	81¼	81¼	83	
24½	10⅝	1½	Am Radiat	1600	14⅜	14	14¼	14⅜	
64¾	34½	..	Am Repub	2900	38	34½	35	37	
134⅝	106⅛	2f	Am Roll M	2700	126⅝	122⅜	122⅝	124⅜	
74⅜	61	4§	Am Saf Raz	1400	66	65	66	65½	
102¼	81½	8	Am Ship Bldg	2250	106⅜	99½	105⅞	100	
124⅝	93½	4	Am Smelting	24000	119⅜	117	117¾	117½	
75⅝	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	700	65¾	64	64¾	64⅝	
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	1000	112¾	112¾	112¾	110½	
85	65	2	Am Stores	200	66	65½	65⅞	66	
58	37⅜	..	Am Sugar	400	42½	42¼	42¾	43	
111	104¾	6	Am Sug pf	100	108½	108¼	108	108	
292	192¾	9	Am Tel&T	18200	289⅞	285½	288	289½	
112	107¾	7	Am Type pf	20	110	110	110	108½	
143½	67¾	1f	Am Wat W	5900	141⅞	135¼	141⅞	135⅞	
27⅞	16¾	..	Am Woolen	6700	20½	18⅜	19¼	..	
58⅝	33½	..	Am Wool pf	1600	44⅞	41⅜	43⅜	41	
54⅜	27⅝	..	Am Zinc	1100	29	28	28⅜	28	
111⅛	90½	..	Am Zinc pf	800	98	95	97¾	..	
85½	62¾	3	Anac Wire	400	6 9	69	69	68⅝	
140	89	7	Anaconda	73800	121	117⅜	118⅜	120	
62⅜	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	1500	51¼	50¼	51¼	50⅝	
124	102½	6.50	Anchor C pf	200	106	105	106	105	
84⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	1600	54½	52⅝	53¼	54	
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	2600	37¾	35⅞	36⅜	37	
95	85	7	Armour D uf	200	85⅞	85½	85⅞	..	
18⅜	10½	..	Arm Ill A	400	11¼	11	11	11¼	
10⅛	5⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	
86	71¾	7	Arm Ill pf	300	72½	72½	72½	72¾	
207⅞	19¼	..	Arnold Cons	200	20⅝	20¼	20¼	..	
45⅞	19⅝	..	Asso Apparel	1600	52	50⅝	51	51	
70⅝	43	2½	Asso Dry G	1500	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	
47¼	40½	2	Asso Oil	20	44½	44½	44½	..	
264	195⅜	10	Atchison	3400	264	259⅛	262¾	262⅛	
102¼	99	5	Atchison pf	100	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	..	
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	400	197⅞	196½	196½	199	
67⅝	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	300	64⅞	62	62	64½	
77⅛	55⅞	1f	Atl Refin	3500	65⅞	64⅛	64½	66	
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd	100	103	99¼	99¼	103	
106½	98⅛	6	Atl's Pwd pf	30	102	100	100	..	
432	221	4	Auburn Auto	400	425½	414	414	423	
10	5¼	5⅜	Austin X	300	6⅞	5¼	6⅝	5½	
42⅜	32	..	Austin N pf	100	35	35	35	..	
32⅝	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	1100	32⅜	32	32	32¼	
44	36¾	3	Auto Sales pf	400	43⅜	40	40	44	

—B—

27½	210	7	Baldwin	100	249½	249½	249½	..	
138⅝	115⅛	6	Balt & O	6000	135⅞	133⅛	133⅝	135⅜	
110½	104	6½	Bamberg pf	20	107	106	107	..	
84⅞	64½	3½	Bangor & A	400	83	82½	83	82¼	
110⅝	105	7	Bangor&A pf	30	109⅛	109	109	..	
33⅜	25	2	Barker Bros	100	27½	26½	26⅝	27	
97	85⅜	6½	Barker Br pf	10	92½	92½	92	92½	
49⅛	35⅞	2	Barnsdall A	4700	36⅜	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞	
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	500	28½	28	28	28⅜	
109	73	3	Beechnut	2400	88½	87	87	87	
17¾	11	..	Belding H	400	11½	9	9¼	10	
94⅞	81¼	4.14	Belg NR pf	400	82⅝	82½	82½	82½	
104⅜	78	2	Bendix	8200	97⅜	93½	94⅞	96⅝	
96½	75⅜	3	Best & Co	300	93	93	93	93	
125	82⅞	4	Beth Steel	14700	123⅞	121	121½	123¼	
123⅜	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	300	122	121⅜	122	123¼	
118	95	7	Blum'thal pf	10	95	95	95	96	
136⅜	110¼	3f	Bohn Alum	1400	127	125	125	125	
42	24⅝	..	Booth Fish	400	28	26⅞	28	..	
100½	83⅛	3	Borden	2000	96⅛	93	94⅜	95¼	
142⅜	107	4	Borg Warner	1500	118⅜	116	116½	119½	
151⅜	81⅛	..	Bot M A pf	200	91½	91½	91½	..	
63½	30¼	..	Briggs	3700	35½	33¾	33½	34½	
43½	36	..	Briggs & St	200	38⅜	37⅞	37⅝	38¾	
61⅞	31⅛	..	Brit Steel	200	35⅜	35	35	35	
73⅝	40½	3	Brockway	400	42	41	41	42	
81⅞	59½	4	Bklyn Man T	1700	61	60	60⅛	60⅝	
241⅜	170	5	Bklyn Un G	8300	241⅜	236¾	240	234⅞	
49	38⅛	2½	Brown Shoe	400	47½	47	47½	..	
53¼	35½	3	Bruns Balke	2600	42⅝	41¼	42	41½	
44⅛	18	..	Bucyrus Term	200	22⅜	22¼	22¼	..	
42⅜	25¼	1	Bucyrus	300	31	30⅝	30⅝	31⅞	
117	111½	7	Bucyrus pf	100	112	112	112	..	
50	38⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	1200	41	40½	40½	40⅜	
81⅝	51⅛	4	Buff&Sus pf	40	79½	75	75	79½	
54¾	46	1.60	Bullard	200	47	47	47	48⅝	
28	22⅝	..	Burns Br B	200	28¼	28⅛	28½	28	
329⅜	234	3f	Burroughs	1800	64	63¼	63¼	..	
89¾	54¾	2§	Bush Term	200	58	58	58	58¼	
110½	102¼	7	Bush T deb	100	106	105	106	105	
9½	4½	..	Butte Cop	300	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	
41	28	..	Butterick	100	30½	30½	30½	31⅜	
117⅞	112¾	..	Byers	600	132	132	132	133½	
37⅜	31⅞	2	By-Prod C	100	32½	32¼	32¼	33	

—C—

82⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	400	77½	77⅜	78	78	
4	1½	..	Callahan	500	1⅝	1½	1½	..	
135	123	10	Calu & Ariz	1600	134½	132¼	134	134⅞	
61⅞	45⅜	3	Calu & Hecla	14300	46⅝	45¾	45⅞	45⅜	
48⅜	43½	2	Campbell	2800	46	44¼	47	45¼	
98¾	78	5	Canada Dry	800	90⅜	89	89½	90½	
265⅝	218	10	Can Pac	2600	228½	223½	225	223½	
48½	35¼	2.80	Cannon Mills	1200	35½	35	35	..	
101½	94½	5	Caro C&O st	10	95	95	95	95	
353	308	6	Case Thresh	1900	352	350	352	360	
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	200	56	55¾	56	..	
56¼	40½	2	Cen Alloy	4500	54⅝	52½	53¼	54¼	
20½	10	..	Century Rib	100	10	10	10	10	
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	2400	99⅜	97	97	98¾	
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	100	29½	28½	28¼	29⅞	
92	79	3	Ches Corp	600	85½	85	85	85¼	
272½	195	10	Ches & Ohio	2100	258¾	258¼	258¼	260	
19¾	4½	..	Chi & Alton	800	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	7	
25¾	6½	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	9	8⅝	8⅝	9¼	
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼	
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	44½	44¼	44¼	44⅜	
43	27¾	..	Chi M&StP	1100	40⅝	39½	39½	39⅝	
63¾	43⅛	..	Chi M&StP pf	4500	60⅝	59¾	59¾	59⅝	
54⅛	30⅛	4	Chi & NW	2500	92¼	90⅜	90⅝	91½	
44⅞	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	3900	47	46	46⅜	44⅞	
56⅝	48¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	1700	56	55⅜	56	55	
102⅞	98½	6	Chi RI 6%	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	..	
38	28⅛	3	Chi Yel Cab	180	30	29⅝	30	..	
50	36	3	Chick Cot O	100	37	36½	36½	36	
74⅜	44⅞	2.40	Childs	100	70	70	70	70⅞	
135	66	3	Chrysler	41000	76½	74⅜	75½	75	
105¼	99	6½	City Ice pf	190	100	100	100	..	
27	19¼	..	Clev Elec Ill	100	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19¾	
72⅜	42⅛	5	Cluett Phdy	200	50¼	50	50	..	
119	103½	7	Cluett P pf	20	107	107	107	..	
149½	120⅜	4	Coca Cola	100	146¼	146¼	146¼	148½	
58	46½	3	Coca Cola A	100	47	47	47	..	
72¼	46	..	Collins & A	100	48⅜	48	48	48	
103½	91	7	Colli'n&A pf	100	91	91	91	..	
78⅛	51⅞	7	Colo & I	5600	69⅞	66¼	66¼	68	
96⅜	53½	2	Col Gas	38300	96⅞	93	95⅜	96⅝	
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106	105⅜	106	105⅝	
6¾	4⅜	..	Col Gas rts	19300	7	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
207	121¾	4f	Col Carbon	600	200	194½	200	198½	
88¾	58¼	1.14	Col Graph	32100	69⅜	65½	65⅝	68¼	
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	800	47¼	46⅜	47	47½	
105¾	92½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	93	93	93	93¼	
26¾	24	1¾	Com Cred pf	4000	24¾	24½	24½	..	
28	25	2	Com Cr pf B	20	26	25½	25⅝	..	
195	131½	4f	Com Inv Tr	17200	190⅜	177	176⅝	181⅜	
50	50	..	Com Cr cv A	100	50	50	50	50	
246	107¼	3f	Comwlth Pw	100	236	235	235	..	
93	59½	2f	Conde Nast	100	65	65	65	63½	
35⅜	19½	..	Congoleum	3200	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞	
30⅜	25	2	Con Film pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
102⅝	95½	3	Con Gas	39900	164¼	160⅝	163	162¼	
100⅝	99⅛	5	Con Gas pf	300	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	
39⅜	18	..	Con Textile	3200	23⅝	23	23½	23⅝	
23½	12	1.20	Container A	200	15⅞	15½	15½	15½	
15⅝	8½	..	Cont Bak B	1200	13	12⅛	12½	13	
90	47⅜	..	Cont Bak A	700	84⅜	81½	82½	85⅜	
100	85⅜	8	Cont Bak pf	500	97⅜	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	
61½	57⅜	..	Cont Bank	100	58⅜	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	
82⅝	60	2½	Cont Can	4800	78	77	77½	78¼	
126	124⅜	..	Cont Can p	10	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	125⅜	
11½	6	.60	Container B	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾	
100½	79	2	Cont Ins	700	95½	93	93	94⅞	
28⅜	13½	.80	Cont Motors	7000	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	
35⅞	29⅜	..	Cont Oil	3600	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	29½	
107⅛	83⅜	2f	Corn Prod	2100	99¼	98	98	98¼	
144⅜	139⅜	7	Corn Prod pf	280	140⅜	140	140	140	
82⅞	51	2f	Corn Prod	2100	99¼	98	98	98¼	
144½	139⅜	7	Corn Prod pf	380	140⅜	140	140	..	
82⅝	51	2f	Coty	1300	58	57½	57½	57½	
125	83	1f	Crosley	1200	91¼	90½	90⅞	93⅜	
79	42¼	..	Crown Cork	2900	79	75¼	77	78	
25⅜	12¼	..	Cuba Cane	3000	2¼	2	2	2	
18⅞	5⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	700	6½	6	6	6¾	
17	11	..	Cub Am S	1700	13½	13¼	13⅜	13½	
95	60¾	..	Cub Am S pf	50	77	75	75	74⅝	
8⅜	5	..	Cub Dom S	100	4	4	4	..	
67⅞	49¼	4	Cudahy	100	51	51	51	51⅝	
173½	135¼	1	Curtiss	100	158½	156⅝	156⅝	158½	
101½	58¼	3½	Cutler	500	97⅝	95	95	96½	

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	5300	51	48⅜	50½	51¼	
128	116	7	Deere pf	1000	117½	117¼	117¼	..	
226	182	9	Del & Hud	2000	221⅜	217¼	277¼	220	
160½	120¼	6f	Del Lac & W	3200	151⅜	148	149⅜	149⅞	
77⅜	55½	..	Denv RG pf	200	73⅜	73	73	..	
64⅞	43½	2f	Devoe & R A	500	48⅞	48	49	48	
164	130	8	Diamond M	20	140	136½	136½	136	
11¼	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	1700	11	10½	10⅝	10⅝	

—E—

207⅞	168	5f	East Kodak	1600	200¼	194½	195	194⅜	
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	600	60½	59¼	59¼	61⅜	
174	126⅜	4f	Elec Auto Lt	8100	165½	162	162¼	164⅜	
18⅜	10⅛	..	Elec Boat	300	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	
84¼	43⅜	1	Elec P&L	16100	82⅜	79	80	79½	
109½	103	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106½	106¼	106½	106	
97⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	1900	89¼	85⅝	86	88¼	
6½	2⅛	..	Elk Horn	100	4	4	4	..	
5	3	..	Emer-Br B	100	5	5	5	..	
83⅜	57⅜	5	End John	2500	58⅜	57⅜	58⅜	58½	
79⅜	47	1f	Eng P S	20900	79⅜	76	7	7	
123½	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	700	123¼	120	123¼	120½	
107½	92½	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	103	
41	31⅜	2	Equit Blg	1200	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	..	
65⅜	64	..	Erie	4500	65⅞	63	65⅞	63⅜	
66½	57	..	Erie 1 pf	100	62½	62½	62½	62⅞	
63⅞	56	..	Erie 2pf	200	60½	60½	60½	61⅜	
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	500	50	49	49	49½	
73⅜	47⅜	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	50	47⅜	49	..	

—F—

51⅜	40⅜	3	Fairb More	200	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	..	
103	68⅛	1½	Fed Lt&Tt	700	92⅞	89¼	92⅞	..	
104	97½	6	Fed L&T pf	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	
22⅜	13¾	.80	Fed Mot T	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..	
114	90¾	2	Fidelity Ins	800	108¼	106½	106½	107	
107	98⅜	6½	Filene pf	20	100	100	100	..	
77½	62	1½	First Nat St	700	77¾	76¾	77	76¾	
72⅞	40	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	40⅞	40

NUMEROUS NEW RECORDS MADE BY TELEPHONE

American Company Valued at $3,300,000,000 in Current Securities Market

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the world's premier public utility, has steadily hung up records in every department, and this year is no exception.

Selling at $292 a share last week, the highest price in its history, and accepting the average total of outstanding stock on June 30 last as a basis, which amounted to 12,928,807 shares, the stock is selling in the market for a total of $3,500,000,000. The low of the year was 253¼. Accompanying the rise in the stock, the new convertible bonds have advanced in a few weeks from 125 to 202¾.

The company has just completed the next six months in its history, reporting net income of $86,202,096 for the half year ended June 30 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $6.15 a share earned on 13,628,807 average number of shares, compared with $68,671,765, or $6.17 a share on 11,117,545 average shares during the first half of 1928.

Net income has increased more than 40 per cent in three years. Despite the reduction in rates during the last couple of years, the total telephone revenue amounted to $254,847,044, compared with $48,495,536 last year and $45,133,430 in 1926. The company paid out the large total of $56,984,688 in dividends for the first six months.

Stockholders List Longer

Incidently, it received in dividends from its associated companies, stock held in its treasury an aggregate of 366,341,282, or approximately $10,000,000 more than necessary to look after the amount needed to pay the dividends on its own stock for the same period.

The company's total assests as of March 31, last, aggregated $2,241,681,959 compared with $2,213,667,655 Dec. 31, 1928.

The management has nothing to say concerning the rise other than no split-ups, extra dividends or other news is behind the advance. The steady extension of the list of investors in the company's stock is evidenced by the fact that there are approximately 465,000 registered shareholders today, not including a large amount of stock being paid for by employees under the part payment plan.

Giving effect to the recently announced $219,000,000 of 4½ per cent convertible debentures, the company's funded debt totals $524,346,000 compared with a par value of the stock outstanding totaling $1,302,880,700, or about 2½ to one of funded debt against stock outstanding.

Rate Cut Aids Volume

The company's earnings statement shows there has been a big increase in long lines of business incident to reduction in rates and a steady increase in circuits with various big cities.

Now the company is improving its typewriter telephone service, so that this will serve apparently as a direct competitor with the telegraph to important centers.

The wireless telephone with Europe and other countries has been unusually busy this summer and has called for a program of expansion in this department. A second short wave telephone channel to Europe was opened June 1.

To provide for future growth an additional circuit to Europe and a channel to Argentina are in process of. channels to Europe will, it is expected, be continued as supplementary to the telephone transoceanic cable the company is constructing and will lay.

Telephone service for airplanes has been developed and connection between flying planes and land lines of the Bell System have been completed successfully. Regular telephone service between ships at sea and land is now in prospect after a series of successful experiments.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	10%	10%
Commercial paper	6	6
Customers' loans	6@6½	6
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8¼	8¼
Four to six months	8¼	8¼
	Last	Today Previous
Bar silver in New York	52⅝c	52⅝c
Bar silver in London	24⅝d	24⅝d
Bar gold in London	$18 11½d	$18 11½d

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Balances	$64,000,000	$632,000,000
F. R. bank credit	36,000,000	136,000,000
	32,848,351	131,000,000

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Paris	6
New York	5	Helsingfors	6
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	5½
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	7	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	6	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling—	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.843/4	$4.843/4	$4.8665
Cables	4.8534	4.8534	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390½	.1389½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0523	.0526
Germany—mark	.2383½	.2383½	.238
Austria—schilling	.1410½	.1409	.1406
Czechvia—crown	.0295¾	.0295¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2663	.2662	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0251
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4007	.4003	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746½	.1748½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2666	.2663	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0803
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1464	.1462	.193
Sweden—krona	.2681	.2679	.268
Switzland—franc	.1923½	.1923½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175	.0175½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4850	.4850	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5800	.5800	*
India—spee	.3603	.3605	
Japan—yen	.4675	.4673	.4866
Phil. Islands—peso	.5000	.5000	.4985
Straits Stlments—dol	.5000	.500	*
	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4260	.4260	
Brazil—milreis	.1187	.1186	.1243
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9629	.9629	.9733
Peru—pound	2.97	2.97	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9887	.9887	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.0805	.0805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.9934	.9975	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4000	.3987½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr & Straus 5½s '43	100¾	100
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	111¼	110
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	111¼	110
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	99	99
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	111¾	110¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	105	105
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	88	88
Am Internat'l 5½s '49	126½	125
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	114¾	111
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	94⅞	94½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Am T&C col 5s '46	104	102½
Am T&T 4½s cv '29	102½	102
Am T & T 5s '33	108¾	108¼
A T&T deb 5½s '43	102	102
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	104¾	103¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '57	99	99
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	103	103
Armour & Co 4½s '39	96½	95¾
Armour & Co 5½s '42	85¾	85
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87⅝	87⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85½	84
Atch T&SF 4½s adj '95	91⅜	91⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A dv '62	154	150
Atlanta & Birm 4s '62	96	95½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92½	92½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72	72
B&O 1st 4s '48	88	87¾
B&O cv 4½s '20	96¾	96¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	97¼	97
B&O 5s series D	100⅝	100⅜
B&O 6s '25	100¼	100¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	80½	80½
Bell Tel of Pa 5½s '48 B	110¾	110¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	104
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	149	149
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	102¾	102¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	95	95
Boston & Me R'R 5s '67	95¼	95¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	93	91½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87⅝	87⅝
Buff Gen El 5s '39	97¾	97¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	97¼	96¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '50	97¼	97¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96¾	96¾
Can North 4½s '46	93¾	93¾
Can North sf 5s '40	98½	98
Can Pacific deb 4s	109¼	109¼
Can South con 5s '62	84¼	84¼
Can SS Ltd 6s	101¾	101¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	98	98
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	107	107
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	86¾	85¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	100	100
Cen Pacific 5s '60	90½	90½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	100	100
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	75¾	75¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	98¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	87¾	87¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	94½	94½
Chi	102¾	102¾
Chi & E Ill 5½s ill div '49	82¾	82¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	85¾	85¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	77¼	77¼
Chi M&StP gen 5½s '89	72	72
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	63	62¾
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	81½	81½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 5s '49	56¾	56¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	76	76
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	90	90
Chi RI&P 5½s rcts '34	85	85
Chi RI&P 4½s	53¾	53½
Chi Ter Ha & SE 1s 5s '60	85¾	85½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	93¾	93¾
Chi Un Sta 5s C rct	103	103
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	83¾	83½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	85	85
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	95¾	95¾
Clev Un Term 5s '72	102¼	102½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	95	95
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr '97	97½	98
Com Az Antilla 7s '39	99½	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s	99¾	99
Com Inv Trust 6s	102¾	102¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66¾	66¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	104¾	104¾
Container Corp 5s ct '42	74⅛	74⅛
Container Corp 6s '46	91	91
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	98½
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100½	100½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	60¼	60¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s 8s '30	61	60
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	89¼	89¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	85¾	85¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89¾	89¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93¾	93
Den & R G Wn 7s	88½	88½
Des M & Ft Dodge 5s ct	87	87
Detroit Edi col 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100⅞	100⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100⅞	100⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	107	107
Duke-P Power 6s '66	100¼	100
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	97
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	88½	88½
Edith Rock Mc 6s	102½	102
East Tenn Va & G con	102½	102½
East Tenn Va G 5s '30 D	99	99
Erie 1st con 4s prior	87¾	87¾
Erie cv 4s B '53	81¼	81
Erie 1st con 7s '30	92¾	92¾
Erie gen 4s	101¼	101¼
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	75	75
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s	101½	101½
Fed Metal 7s '34	110	110
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	100	99½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68	67½
Fremont Elk Mo Val 6s	100	100
Gannett 6s	89¾	89¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	98	98
Gen Motors Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s	95¼	95¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	112	112
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	101½	101
Goodyear 5s '57	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	103½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	111	111
Great Northern 6½s '77 E	94¼	94¼
Great Northern 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	107	107
Great Northern 7s '36	111	109½
Green Bay & West deb B	29½	28½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	94	94
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75	75
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	77¼	77¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	87	87
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '48	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100½
Ill Cen C St L&N 5s	101¼	101¼
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div	92¾	92¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Ind Limestone 6s '46	98	98
Ind Steel 5s '52	81¾	81¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	103¾	103¾
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	90	90
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	56	56
Inter Rap Trans 8s '32	65	65
Inter Rap Trans 6s '66	65½	65½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	51½	51
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101	101
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103¾	103¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89½	89½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85¾	85¾
Int Paper 6s '55	87⅝	87⅝
Int Tel Tel 4½s '52	88	87¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	91¾	91¾
Kan City Sou 5s '50	72¾	72¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96	95¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103¾	103¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	85	85
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¾	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	85	85
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	100½	100½
Lake Shore 6s '31	102	101
L'Aatare 6s rct ww	97¼	97¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	107½	107½
L&N rfg 4½s ex-war	94	93½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	95	94¾
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101	101
L&N 7s '30	104¼	104¼
Mantani Sug 1st 7½s '42	94	93¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58½	58
Manila El Corp 5s	92¾	92½
McCrory Stores '41	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '31	98¼	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '61	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¾	99¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21¼	21
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	99	99
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¾	102½
Mo K & T 5s cv	96½	96
Mo Pac 5s G	96	96
Mo Pac gen 4s	75	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96½	96
Mo Pac 5s A	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '99	117	116½
Montana Power 5s A '43	117	117
Montana Power 5s deb	101	101
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84	84
Murray Body 6½s '34	104¾	104½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	87	86½
N E T & T 5½s B '61	50	47
N E T & T 5s '52	97¼	97¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	103	102½
N O Terminal 4s '52	89¾	89¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	86½	86¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102¾	102¾
NYC L Sh con 3½s '98	70	70
NYC M Col 5½s '98	103½	103½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '21	100⅞	100⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s A '74	75¾	75¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '21	100⅞	100⅞
N Y Dock 5s	92¾	92
N Y Edison 5s '44	83	82½
N Y G&LH&P 5s '48	102	102
N Y&H 6s w	104¾	104
NY NH&H ne 4½s '67	83	83
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '55	78	78
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	72	72
NY NH&H 6s cv	105	104½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	123¾	123¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	84	84
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	110¾	110¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106¾	106
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	87¾	87¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	82¾	82¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	72¾	72½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '27	99¾	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¾	100¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64½	64½
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	110¾	110¾
Nor Pac 4s D 2047	101	101
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99½	99¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	104	104
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	90¼	90
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85¼	85¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106½	106¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	107½	107½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '49	98½	97½
Paramount Fam Las 6s 47	98¾	
Park-Lex Lashld 6½s '52	89½	
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	97	97
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	96½	96½
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Penn R R gold 5½s '56	107¾	107¾
Penn R R col 7s '49	101	101
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	102¾	102¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	102¾	102
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '43	116¼	115
Philippine Ry 4s '37	32	32
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '42	105¾	103¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102½	102½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	97¾	97¾
Postal Tel & Cab 5s '53	92¼	92¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	76	76
Pure Oil 5½s	98	98
Purity Baking 5s '48	102¾	102¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '87	80¾	80¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¼	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47	97¾	97¾
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97¾	97¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	102¾	102¾
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	88¼	88¼
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	93¼	93¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	84½	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	84½	84½
St L S W con 4s '89	86	86
St L S W 1st 5s '52	96	96
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	94¼	94¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	91	89¾
Schulco 6s ct	61¾	61¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	80¼	80¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	70	70
Shell Union 5s '47	92	92
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	95½	95½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '38	98	98
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	78¾	78¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	101
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s '38	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5½s sf '38	95¼	95¼
Skelly Oil 5s '39	92¾	92¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	91	91
So Pacific col 4s '49	87½	87½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	85¾	85¾
So Pac 4s '68	85	85
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	99¾	99¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	64½	64½
So Ry con 5s '94	87¾	87¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	111¼	111¼
Steens Hotel 6s '45	94	94
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	93	93
Tenn Copper 6s '43	76¼	76
Tenn Elec Power 5s '47	102¼	102¼
Texarkana Est 5½s '50	105	105
Tex Mo & Pac 5s '50	106	106
Tex & Pac Mo P 5½s C rct	97	97
Third Ave 5s '37	66	66
Third Ave adj 5s '60	91	91
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '37	36¾	36¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99	99
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	102½	102
Un Biscuit 6s '42	72	72
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106	106
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	106	106
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	62⅝	62⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '28	85⅜	85⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	96¼	96¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	88¾	88¾
U S Rubber 1st 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	108¾	108¾
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	98	98
Va Ry 5s '62	92¼	92¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	99	99
Wabash 4½s Om div '41	80½	80½
Wabash 4½s '76	79¾	79¾
Wabash 5s B '76	85¼	85¼
Wabash 5½s '75	95¾	95¾
Warner Quin 6s	101¾	100¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	94½	94½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	66	65
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	102	101¾
West Shore 4s 2361	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	86¾	86¾
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	77½	77
Western Maryland 5½s '77	94	93¾
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	98
Western Un 5s '51	100	100
Western Un 6½s '36	108	108
Wheel Steel 4½s	86¾	86¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	106¾	106¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	101	100¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100¾	100¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	48	48
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	49	49
Willys-Overld 1st 6½s '33	99	98
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	100¼	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8/32.

	Aug 5	Aug 3
3½s '47	97.1	97.1
4th 4¼s '38	99.	97.1
4th 4¼s rg	98.25 98.25	98.28 98.29
US 4¼s '47	96.30 96.30	96.30 96.30
US 3½s '43	97.2 97.2	97.2 97.2
US 4s '44-'54	106.10.10.12	100.10 100.10
US 4¼s '52	107.10 107.4	107.10 107.4

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	80	80
Antwerp 5s	90¼	90¼
Antioquia 1st 7s	86¾	86¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94	94
Argentine 5½s '62	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99½	99½
Australia 5½s '57	86¾	86¾
Australia 5s '55	94¾	94¾
Australia 5s '57	94¾	94¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102	102
Austria (Upper) 6½s '62	88¾	88¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	101
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	106	106⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	88¾	88¾
Berlin 6½s '50	89	89
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	94	94
Berlin (City) 6½s '51	93¾	93½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	91½	91½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100¾	100¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	86¾	85¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	99¾
Brazil 6½s '26	91½	91½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	91½	91½
Bremen 7s '45	94¾	94¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	100⅝	100⅝
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	77¾	77¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	77	77
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	91¼	91¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	99½	99½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	97	97
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	102½	102½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	98	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92	91½
Chile (Rep) 8s '61	92¾	92¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	80¼	80¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	83	82½
Copn'h (City)	92	92
Cordoba (City)	94¼	94¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95	94¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	92½	92½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s ('04) '44	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '59	99¾	99¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '52	102¼	102¼
Denmark 4½s '62	102¾	102¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 6s '42	109	109
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	102½	102
Denmark 5½s '55	100	100
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	92	92
Dutch E 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Finland 5½s '58	102¾	102¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	99
Frankfurt Gen 7s '40	102½	102½
French Nat 8s '45-'46	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	109	109
Germ 7s '49	112¾	112¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	105¾	105¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¾	82¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	82¾	82¾
Germ G E 6½s '40	96¼	96¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96¼	96¼
Germ G E 7s '45	101¾	101½
Greek 6s '68	82	82
Harpen 6s ct	92	91½
Hamburg 6s '46	92	92
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '58	94	94
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102	102
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	92	92
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94	94
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	96	96
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94¾	94¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94	94
Italian Pub Util 7s	92¾	92¾
Italy (King) 7s	94¾	94¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s	91	91
Jap (Con Pwr)	92	92
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	88	88
Kreuger & Toll s f cv 5s	100¼	100¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Marseilles (City) 6s	100¼	100¼
Medellin 8½s '54	102	102
Mex 4s large A '10	76	76
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88¾	88¾
Montecatini 7s '37	97	97
New o Waiss a '58	98	98
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	90	90
Nor Hydro 1½s '57	87¼	87¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	102
Norway 1½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '42	101¾	99¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	102¼	102¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	91¼	91¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	97¾	97¾
Panama Rys 5s	100½	100
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	90	90
Paris-Lyons Int ctm 7s '53	99¾	99½
Paris-Orleans 5½s	104¾	104

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS GLADMAN IN SEMIFINAL

Making a Bid for Third Place on the U. S. Wightman Cup Tennis Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, the young star of the University of Southern California, launched a bid for the third place on the Wightman Cup team over the week-end that carried her to the semi-finals of the third annual invitation tournament for women of the Maidstone Club, by successive defeats of Mrs. William Endicott of Boston, her fellow Californian, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, and finally Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., the former Charlotte L. Hosmer, who is staging an attempt this season to resume her place near the top of the first 10.

Miss Gladman had made a strong fight against Miss Helen M. Jacobs at Seabright, and the journey to Easthampton had been strenuous. So she was not yet at the top of her game when she played her first match, so that three sets were required to overcome the steadiness of Mrs. Endicott. But against Miss Cruickshank, also a good contender at Seabright, the small star of Santa Monica, just out of the junior ranks, swept through with ease, 6—3, 6—0. But it was her victory over Mrs. Chapin, who had previously defeated Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr. and Miss Evelyn Parsons, another of the young Californians, who had a victory over Miss Clara Greenspan to her credit at Seabright, and had caused a surprise on Saturday by defeating Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, the British player, that really placed Miss Gladman close to her aim. The score of this was 6—1, 6—4, and Miss Gladman defeated the former Californian all the way.

Miss Wills Not In Singles

The other semifinalists are Mrs. B. C. Covell, the British leader, and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, another member of the British Wightman Cup team, and Miss Virginia B. Rice, of Boston, who furnished another surprise by defeating two of the strongest players of former years, Mrs. Henry H. Guild and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, of Richmond. Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory and Miss Helen N. Wills declined the issue in the singles, as did Miss Nuthall, but the last two appeared in the doubles, Miss Wills playing with her Wimbledon partner, Miss Edith A. Cross, who was also an absentee from the singles, due to her play at Seabright, while Miss Nuthall had her Wightman Cup partner, Mrs. Michael H. Watson, as her partner. Both teams reached the semifinals, while the other two teams surviving are Mrs. George W. Wightman, and her youthful protégé, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, of Boston, and Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, whose performances both at Seabright and in this event should give her a chance to bring a first 10 position to the middle West, if she shows as well in the important tournaments to come as in her performances of the past two weeks.

Semifinals to Play

The semifinal rounds in both singles and doubles will be played today, but it is likely that the finals in both will be held over to Tuesday. The summary:

EASTHAMPTON INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, won from Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, by default.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. W. B. Hester Jr., New York, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, defeated Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Yonkers, won from Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, by default.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Boston, 6—0, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Genevieve Fox, Southampton, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., won from Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Boston, 3—5, default.

Miss Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, Calif., defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, England, 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, 6—2, 8—6.

Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, defeated Miss Nina Skidmore, Easthampton, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, Glen Cove, won from Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., by default.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

Miss Virginia B. Rice defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss P. W. Anderson defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron defeated Miss M. A. Fensterer, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, 7—5, 2—6, 6—0.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman defeated Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. B. C. Covell defeated Miss Ruth Bailey, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Edith Sigourney defeated Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round

Miss V. B. Rice defeated Miss P. W. Anderson, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron defeated Miss Eleanor Goss, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss M. K. Gladman defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. B. C. Covell defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Michael H. Watson defeated Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier and Mrs. W. B. Hester Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Miss Mary R. Greef and Miss Anne Page, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Miss Ruth Bailey and Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Edith A. Cross defeated Miss Marie A. Fensterer and Miss Genevieve Fox, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Mrs. William Endicott, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., and Miss Margaret Blake defeated Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Mianne Palfrey, 6—4, 8—2.

Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Clara Louise Zinke defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice and Miss Alice C. Francis, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

Second Round

Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. M. H. Watson defeated Miss P. W. Anderson and Mrs. H. R. Guild, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, 3—6, 6—0, 7—5.

Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Edith A. Cross defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss C. L. Zinke defeated Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr. and Miss Margaret Blake, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Small Boat Racing Proves to Be Popular

THE popularity of small sailboat racing is shown by the fact that on Saturday 642 yachts were started in races by about a dozen yacht clubs in Massachusetts waters, on either side of Cape Cod. With an estimated number of three persons to a boat, it can be seen that nearly 2000 people were engaged in the sport.

The largest fleet was in the opening of the annual midsummer series at Marblehead, in which the Eastern Yacht Club started 252 boats in the first of its three regattas for yachts between Scituate and Cape Ann. The next racing fleet in sie was at Edgartown, where 143 boats started.

Marblehead yachtsmen are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the three German 30 square meter boats, due in New York this week, and also the Swedish yacht of the same class which arrived some days ago. The international series begins on Aug. 15.

PHILADELPHIA TAKES HONORS

Only Loss in Rowing Regatta Was in the Senior Fours Without Coxswains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Loud were the acclamations in the Philadelphia camps Saturday night when the fifty-seventh annual United States regatta came to a close, for 11 Quakertown crews won national crowns, with the major share of the honors going to Kenneth B. Myers of the Bachelors' Barge Club, who captured the singles sculling championship by defeating Joseph Wright Jr. of Toronto. This race was the best of the final day's program and when the Canadian ace spurted in the last quarter-mile stretch and seemed headed toward victory, the crowd just could not help getting excited.

This little spurt by the Canadian was not good enough to match the one put on by the new champion and Myers won by three-quarters of a length. The railroad fireman, who has led a colorful career in the rowing world and yet had never won the national title, was given a big hand after his race.

The Penn Athletic Club shared the honors with Myers, its strong and powerful eight-oared crew, stroked by Chester Turner, 1928 national singles champion, won the senior title by two length over the Springfield Rowing Association. It was the fifth straight victory of the season for this crew.

Philadelphia's only loss in the regatta came in the senior fours without coxswain, when another star crew, this one out of the West, sent the Pennsylvania Barge Club down to defeat by two lengths. The South Side Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., was the winner of this event, the crew being part of the eight that won the senior eight-oared title at Philadelphia last year. George Meyer Jr. stroked the westerners to this victory.

Emmanuel J. McGreal and W. E. Garrett Gilmore, doubles team of the Bachelors' Barge Club, split two ways, to enter the senior quarter-mile dash. McGreal won the opening heat in the morning and Gilmore the second and in the finals the former forced out the latter for the title, with Jack Guest, Canadian singles champion, finishing third, just a "nose" behind the leaders.

Other winners were the Undine Barge Club senior 145-pound eight over the Detroit Boat Club; the Springfield Rowing Association junior eight over the Farragut Boat Club of Lynn; the Bachelors' Barge Club's quadruple scull, and the Clark twins, Eugene and Thomas of the Undine Barge Club in the senior 145-pound doubles. The summary:

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash (First Heat)—Won by Emanuel J. McGreal, Bachelors' Barge Club; Jack Guest, Argonaut Rowing Club, second. Time—1m. 21s. (Second Heat)—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club; John A. Crooks, Union Boat Club, Boston, second. Time—1m. 20⅘s. (Final)—Won by Emanuel J. McGreal, Bachelors' Barge Club; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, second; Jack Guest, Argonaut Rowing Club, third. Time—1m. 22⅖s.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Springfield Rowing Association; Farragut Boat Club of Lynn, second. Time—7m. 32⅘s.

Senior Four-Oared Shells Without Coxswain—Won by South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill.; Pennsylvania Barge Club, second; Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul, third. Time—7m. 42⅘s.

Senior 145-Pound Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club; Detroit Boat Club, second. Time—7m. 15⅘s.

Senior 145-Pound Double Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club. (No other contestant. No time taken of rowover.)

Championship Singles Sculls—Won by Kenneth B. Myers, Bachelors' Barge Club; Joseph Wright Jr., Argonaut Rowing Club, second; Russell S. Codman, Union Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 16 4-5s.

Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club; Penn Athletic Club, second. Time—7m. 4-5s.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Penn Athletic Club; Springfield Rowing Association, second; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, third; New York Athletic Club seniors, fourth; New York Athletic Club intermediates, fifth; Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, sixth. Time—6m. 42 3-5s.

SPENCE AND KREUTTNER WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.—Wallace Spence of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. and Joseph Kreuttner, New York A. C., won the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. swimming championship titles decided here Saturday. Spence won the 300-yard medley swim in 4m. 21s., with Philip Harburger, also Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., second and Robert Tierney, another club mate, third. Kreuttner won the high fancy-diving title with 90.8 points; Edward Alvarez, unattached, being second with 84.2 points and Thomas McKee, Brooklyn, third, with 77.2 points.

NEW YORK A. C. WINS RELAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first team of the New York Athletic Club won the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. 880-yard relay swimming championship title over the 55-yard course in Central Park, Sunday, in 10m. 27 3-5s.; New York A. C., second team, was second, and Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, third. Miss Carin Nillson, Women's Swimming Association of New York, won the women's 220-yard breaststroke title in 3m. 36 1-5s. Miss Ella Molnar of the same club was second and Miss Dorothy Courtney, also of that club, third.

KUMALONG WINS RACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Kumalong, owned by J. W. Ripley, commodore of the Bayside Yacht Club, won the annual Bayside-Block Island 225-mile race for auxiliary yachts Saturday. Her corrected time was 27h. 16m. 8s. Playmate, owned by R. D. Teller, Bayside Yacht Club, was second in 28h. 50m. 21s.

SMITH LEADING FIRST DIVISION

Only Undefeated Player in Championship Flight of Roque Tourney

ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING
(First Division)

Player	Games Won	Lost	Pts.	Ave.
H. L. Smith	6	0	192	32
D. R. Swisher	6	1	220	31 3-7
S. W. Rounds	5	2	202	28 6-7
George Atkinson	6	4	278	27⅘
O. E. Barnhart	4	2	159	26½
W. A. Rounds	0	3	75	25
A. B. Argenbright	2	4	142	23⅗
Grant Dazey	3	4	158	22 4-7
H. H. Wood	1	5	131	22⅘
W. W. Wilson	5	4	200	22 2-9
O. D. Gammell	1	5	131	21 5-6
W. H. Hoagland	4	4	170	21¼
Dr. R. H. Good	1	3	76	19
C. R. Zimmerman	2	7	125	15⅝

(Second Division)

O. D. Barnhart	6	0	192	32
C. W. Ackersen	1	1	60	30
J. R. Edwards	7	1	240	30
H. L. Herr	3	4	177	29 1-7
G. R. Whitmore	5	2	201	28 5-7
J. B. Wornall	8	3	308	28
A. J. Denney	3	3	191	27 2-7
H. W. Johnson	2	4	157	26 1-6
J. W. Ogden	5	6	243	22 1-11
Elnathan Mitchell	2	5	150	21 3-7
Samuel Swisher	2	6	167	20⅚
W. E. Kaub	2	3	96	19⅕
M. A. Frost	0	9	141	15⅝

(Third Division)

D. B. Doan	5	0	160	32
Harry Howard	4	0	128	32
G. J. Poth	3	1	110	27½
Clara Frost	4	4	206	27½
J. L. Stewart	1	3	98	24½
E. J. Carter	0	4	93	23¼
S. B. Kennerson	2	3	112	22⅖
R. R. Johnston	1	2	44	14⅔
J. P. Bowerman	0	3	27	9

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Ind.—The second week of the national tournament of the American Roque League opened today at Winona Lake with the final outcome in all divisions still a matter of much speculation. Nearly one-half of the games remain to be played and among them are contests between the leaders in the various divisions. As far as is possible important games between division leaders are being held off until the final days of the tournament in order to hold the interest of the players and the fans.

Play was confined to three covered courts throughout Friday and Saturday, heavy rains having made the four outside courts too soft for play. These courts, however, are again in condition and a faster schedule will be possible this week.

Smith Still Undefeated

H. L. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., remained undefeated as play was resumed after the Sunday rest. He has won six games, but has still to meet D. R. Swisher of Richmond, Ind., whose record is almost as good. Swisher has won six games and lost one. His lost game, however, did not cut deeply into his average because he was only four points short of a perfect score. Dr. R. H. Good of Chicago, a veteran of many national tournaments, started play Saturday and got in four games on his first day.

A. B. Argenbright of Kansas City may be forced to withdraw from the first division. He has played only six games. If he does withdraw his scores will not be counted and the scores made against him by other players also will be dropped from the count. The tournament rule provides that a player must complete at least 75 per cent of the schedule in order to have his games counted.

O. D. Barnhart Wins Again

O. D. Barnhart of Chicago, with six games won and none lost, leads the second division, although J. R. Edwards of Cleveland, O., with seven games won and one lost is running a close second. The only game lost by Mr. Edwards was by a score of 32 to 16. Barnhart and Edwards have not yet played each other.

The standing in the third division is unchanged with Harry Howard, 15, of Lakeside, O., and D. B. Doan, of Cleveland, undefeated, Howard has won four games and Doan five. The two have yet to meet.

Play for the Williams and Benedict cups has started. These cups are played for at each tournament. D. R. Swisher and Grant Dazey are contesting for the Williams Cup and Dazey won the first game of the seven game series by a score of 32 to 28. George Atkinson and A. D. Gammill are playing for the Benedict Cup. Atkinson won the first game 32 to 14. The tournament scores:

First Division

Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 32; D. R. Swisher, Richmond, Ind., 28.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 3.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; A. D. Gammill, Westerville, O., 29.

Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 32; George Atkinson, Cleveland, 27.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 13.

H. H. Wood, Cleveland, 32; A. D. Gammill, Westerville, 4.

George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; Sterling W. Rounds, Cleveland, 28.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; Dr. R. H. Good, Chicago, 18.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, 32; Dr. R. H. Good, Chicago, 7.

C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 32; Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 14.

H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 6.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 32; H. H. Wood, Cleveland, 19.

Dr. R. H. Good, Chicago, 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 18.

Sterling W. Rounds, Cleveland, 32; Dr. R. H. Good, Chicago, 19.

George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; A. D. Gammill, Westerville, 14.

Second Division

A. J. Denney, Aurora, Ill., 32; J. W. Ogden, Kansas City, 19.

J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32; J. W. Ogden, Kansas City, 5.

G. R. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill., 32; H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, 22.

J. W. Ogden, Kansas City, 32; H. W. Johnson, San Diego, Calif., 26.

A. J. Denney, Aurora, 32; M. A. Frost, North Muskegon, Mich., 6.

H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, 32; M. A. Frost, North Muskegon, 15.

O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; W. E. Kaub, Peoria, Ill., 7.

MISS REIGEL WINS

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Miss Cecilia Reigel of the Germantown Cricket Club clinched her second title within a week when she won the Atlantic Coast tennis championship at the courts of the Ocean City Tennis Club here Saturday. Miss Reigel defeated Mrs. J. Geiger of Germantown in the final round, 6—3, 6—2. Last week Miss Reigel captured the Delaware State clay court championship at Wilmington.

ELLIS WINS, 7 AND 6

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—The annual tournament at the Wyantenuck Country Club closed Saturday with the 36-hole final for the president's cup. Robert P. Ellis of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, runner-up to P. Miller Jones of the Brooklawn here Saturday two weeks ago, easily defeated Edward M. Cobden of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., 7 and 5.

HAGEN AND SMITH WIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Walter C. Hagen and J. Horton Smith combined their efforts for a great ball of 69 to defeat Bradshaw Oxnard, former state amateur champion, and E. Myers, local professional, 4 and 3, in an exhibition match at the Metacomet Golf Club Saturday afternoon. One of the largest galleries in the history of Rhode Island golf followed the foursome.

Miss Jacobs Wins Seabright Singles

Defeats Miss E. A. Cross in a Downpour in Less Than 30 Minutes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Miss Helen M. Jacobs proved that the weather could not damage her game of tennis to any extent, when she captured her second leg on the Seabright Bowl for ladies, on Saturday afternoon, from Miss Edith A. Cross, her fellow Californian, in less than half an hour, in a steady rain that soaked the courts to an even more slippery condition than on the famous occasion when Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Miss Helen N. Wills in her stocking feet. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

A steady downpour which interrupted play frequently, and finally forced the finals of the men's doubles over until Sunday morning, made the famous Rumson Road courts very soft, though still in good condition, due to the fine drainage system installed and operated under the direction of James C. Auchincloss, the secretary, whose greatest hobby has been the cultivation of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club turf.

The winners of the doubles bowls finally turned up in R. Berkeley Bell of Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., who defeated those manytime winners at Seabright, and in Davis Cup play, R. Norris Williams 2d of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Watson M. Washburn of New York, at the end of a two-day match which required four sets, scored at 7—5, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2. Bell and Mangin were leading at two sets to one, and 2—1 in the fourth, when the final deluge forced them off the court, and the winners required less than half an hour more to end the struggle Sunday morning, winning their services and making a break through the service of Washburn to take four out of the five games played.

Bell was also a winner in the mixed doubles, with Miss Marjorie A. Morrill as his partner, defeating J. Gilbert Hall and Miss Clara Louise Zinke of Cincinnati, 6—4, 7—5.

It was the hammering tactics of Miss Jacobs, which settled the ladies' finals so quickly that Miss Cross, for all her skill, and she was playing fine tennis all the way through, could make little stand in the first set, and was hampered in her strokes all the way through. Miss Jacobs was also much steadier than usual, and held the upper hand whenever Miss Cross tried for the net by her well-directed passing shots. Miss Cross did not win a game until the fifth, when she took Miss Jacobs' service on the errors of the latter. The second set was closer, with many deuce games, but except for a win on service in the third, on her own service, and a break in the sixth, the extra points all went to Miss Jacobs, for the needed games.

The famous internationalists fought with their greatest craft in the final of the doubles, but though they were able to overcome the leads of the younger pair several times, only once were they able to gain a lead, and that was not until the third set when they passed the winners to break through Mangin for the set at 6—4. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—LADIES' SINGLES

Final Round

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated R. Norris Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Watson M. Washburn, New York, 7—5, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., and R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O., and J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 7—5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	70	35	.670
St. Paul	67	41	.626
Minneapolis	61	45	.575
Indianapolis	51	56	.477
Louisville	47	59	.443
Columbus	47	60	.439
Milwaukee	43	64	.402
Toledo	38	65	369

RESULTS AUG. 2

Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 2.
Columbus 10, Toledo 6.
Indianapolis 7, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 6.

RESULTS AUG. 4

Toledo 5, Columbus 0.
Toledo 8, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 9, Louisville 4.
Louisville 3, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 4.
Minneapolis 6, St. Paul 4 (10 innings).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	68	45	.602
Toronto	63	52	.548
Baltimore	58	52	.527
Reading	57	52	.523
Montreal	59	56	.513
Buffalo	56	58	.491
Newark	52	59	.468
Jersey City	36	75	.324

RESULTS AUG. 3

Montreal 5, Rochester 3.

RESULTS AUG. 4

Buffalo 10, Toronto 2.
Toronto 6, Buffalo 2.
Newark 7, Baltimore 5.
Newark 9, Baltimore 4.
Reading 7, Jersey City 4.
Reading 12, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 5, Montreal 1.
Montreal 3, Rochester 0.

ATHLETICS ADD TO LEAGUE LEAD

Results for the Week Find Them 11½ Games Ahead —Leaders to Meet

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	74	26	.740
New York	61	36	.629
St. Louis	53	46	.535
Cleveland	54	48	.529
Detroit	49	52	.485
Washington	38	59	.392
Chicago	40	62	.388
Boston	31	70	.307

RESULTS AUG. 3

Chicago 15, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3 (5 innings).
New York-Cleveland (postponed).
Washington-Detroit (postponed).

RESULTS AUG. 4

Boston 8, Chicago 0.
New York 12, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 14, New York 6.
Detroit 10, Washington 5.
Detroit 13, Washington 11.

The stern chase of the Philadelphia Athletics by the New York Yankees has become even more stern. Whereas the Yankees were trailing the American League leaders by a margin of 10 games a week ago today, they are now 11½ games behind with the time in which to overhaul the Athletics just one week less. Little more than two months remain in the schedule and the task of the second-place team is looked upon by baseball followers as one almost hopeless.

More and more it becomes evident that the only chance the World Champions have to take the lead is for the present leaders to start losing games, and this seems to be the one thing the Athletics have no intention of doing. The Philadelphia pitching is holding up and is considerably bolstered when a bit shaky by excellent support afield and the run-making machine of the Athletics is supplying good margins for the pitcher to work upon.

The Yankees are also playing good baseball and their pitching and batting is strengthening daily; but unless the Athletics do slow down the best the Yankees can do will hardly be enough. The last week saw the Athletics win four games out of five played, while the best the Yankees were able to record was to win three and lose three.

Clubs to Invade West

During the early part of this week the western teams end their invasion of the East and the latter part finds the eastern clubs moving westward. Next Saturday the eastern teams advance to the West in a body. Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 7 and 8, has scheduled a brief but interesting series between the Yankees and Athletics in Philadelphia. It will be an excellent chance for the New Yorkers to reduce the Athletics' margin. In previous seasons the Yankees have easily bested Philadelphia when they met, but this season the Athletics have proven a difficult opponent and in 12 games played between the two the Athletics have won seven.

In the other games for the week St. Louis invades Philadelphia; Washington stops off at New York en route to Boston and Detroit visits Cleveland. St. Louis has a brief series with Chicago at Chicago before returning home. Saturday, Aug. 10, will find Boston at Chicago, Washington at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Detroit and New York at Cleveland.

There were no changes in the standing of the league during the week excepting in the instance of Chicago and Washington who, last Monday, were tied for sixth place, but since then the Senators have re-established their hold on that place and Chicago has been relegated to seventh again, but the margin between the two remains slight. Cleveland played to the second best average for the week and increased its hold on fourth place and substantially reduced the lead of St. Louis for third place.

Athletics Idle

Philadelphia was idle as far as results are concerned over the week-end, the first game of the double-header with St. Louis Saturday ending in the eighth inning with the score tied at 8 to 8, when the umpires were forced to cancel play for the remainder of the day due to inclement weather conditions. The teams were not scheduled for Sunday.

The Yankees were unable to play Saturday, but met Cleveland in a doubleheader Sunday and divided games, giving Cleveland the margin in the series. The veteran Zachary pitched excellent ball for the Yankees in the first game, allowing only seven hits and it was his seventh straight win and ran his consecutive scoreless innings up to 16. The Yankees won this game by a score of 12 to 0, but the pitching faltered in the second encounter and Cleveland won by a score of 14 to 6.

Detroit ended the series at Washington by defeating the Senators two games Sunday by scores of 10 to 5 and 13 to 11. After losing to Chicago by a score of 15 to 4 Saturday, the Boston Red Sox, under the fine pitching of Morris, came back Sunday to win by a score of 8 to 0. Morris contributed the pitching gem of the week in this game by allowing the White Sox only two hits.

Eastern Division Wins Canoe Title

Western (Toronto) District Places Second in the Annual Regatta

CANADIAN CANOE ASSOCIATION REGATTA STANDING

Individual Clubs

Club and District	Pts.
Lachine (E. D.)	21
Toronto C. C. (W. D.)	14
Balmy Beach (W. D.)	12
Grand Trunk (E. D.)	11
Ottawa New Edinburghs (N.)	9
Gananoque (N. D.)	8
Parkdale C. C. (W. D.)	4
Cartierville (E. D.)	3
St. Rose (E. D.)	3
Rideau (N. D.)	2
Carleton Place (N. D.)	1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARLETON PLACE, Ont. — The eastern division, composed of clubs in the Montreal district won the championship at the annual regatta of the Canadian Canoe Association here on Saturday with a total of 38 points against 30 for the western (Toronto) district, and 20 for the Ottawa, or northern district, while Lachine, with three firsts, two seconds and two thirds led the individual clubs with 21 points, the second club being Toronto C. C. with 14. The 11 events on the program were staged under ideal weather conditions, and in addition to new champions being returned in all but the two war canoe races there were a number of close finishes.

The senior singles saw E. Jarvis of Lachine, the 1928 intermediate champion, win the title after a great race with F. Amyot of Ottawa Rideaus, by half a length. Amyot took the lead 150 yards from the finish, but Jarvis staged a strong sprint to regain the advantage. In the intermediate singles Jarvis' place was taken by a club mate, W. Gammon, who won the junior title a year ago. D. McDonald of Toronto C. C. was the only double winner of the day, teaming with his club mate, Hoffman, in the junior tandem after winning the junior singles. He was also a member of the crew that finished third in the junior fours. Roy Nurse of Balmy Beach, former singles champion, was second in the senior tandem and stroked the winning crew in the senior fours.

In the half-mile war canoe race Ottawa New Edinburghs won by one foot from Lachine with the latter only three feet in front of Grand Trunks, while in the mile event the latter won by a matter of inches only from Ottawa New Edinburghs with Toronto C. C. in third place, a quarter length behind.

The Grand Trunk crew which won the intermediate fours had but a foot advantage at the finish over St. Rose. The summary:

Junior Singles—Won by D. McDonald, Toronto C. C.; B. Roberts, Toronto C. C., second; K. Mooney, Cartierville, third. Time—4m. 47s.

Intermediate Singles—Won by W. Gammon, Lachine; L. Bates, Ottawa New Edinburgh, second; W. Bellamy, Carleton Place, third. Time—4m. 44⅘s.

Senior Singles—Won by E. Jarvis, Lachine; F. Amyot, Ottawa Rideaus, second; A. Lindsay, Lachine, third. Time—4m. 11⅘s.

Junior Tandem—Won by McDonald and Hoffman, Toronto C. C.; Burns and Langstaff, Parkdale C. C., second; Gilman and Pope, St. Rose, third. Time—4m. 29s.

Intermediate Tandem—Won by Lowrey and Evans, Balmy Beach; Hawke and Gauthier, Gananoque, second; Redpath and Redpath, Parkdale C. C., third. Time—4m. 27½s.

Senior Tandem—Won by Lindsay and Robert, Lachine; Nurse and Porter, Balmy Beach, second; Gammon and Hodge, Lachine, third. Time—4m. 23⅘s.

Junior Fours—Won by Gananoque, Hawke, Potter, Cooke, Gauthier; Ambrose, Cartierville, second; Butler, Toronto C. C., third. Time—3m. 45⅘s.

Intermediate Fours—Won by Grand Trunk (Erskine, Turner, Erskine, Gibbons); Wait, St. Rose, second; Hawke, Gananoque, third. Time—3m. 53s.

Senior Fours—Won by Balmy Beach (Lowrey, Evans, Porter, Nurse); Harris, Lachine, second; Thompson, Parkdale C. C., third. Time—3m. 43⅘s.

Half-Mile War Canoe—Won by Ottawa, New Edinburghs; Lachine, second; Grand Trunk, third. Time—3m. 23s.

Mile War Canoe—Won by Grand Trunk; Ottawa New Edinburghs, second; Toronto C. C., third. Time—7m. 1⅘s.

BOSTON MODEL YACHT HAS A GOOD CHANCE

GOSPORT, Eng. (AP)—The Bostonia III, sailed by John Black of the Boston Model Yacht Club, was considered on her performance Saturday in the opening round of the Gosport Model Yacht Races as having a good chance to win the international cup. She proved a smart boat and was skillfully handled.

Conditions Saturday were unfavorable for her, but when the points were totaled she had scored place. The results were: Alb[illegible]sport, the British challenge [illegible]Bostonia, 25 points; Emmy of [illegible]5 points; Argo of Paris, 22 points; and Hortensia of Antwerp, 21 points. The continental boats showed improved form over previous years and pushed the American and British boats hard.

SPIELMANN ADDS TO LEAD IN CHESS PLAY

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The fourth round of the international chess masters' tournament Sunday resulted in wins by Rudolph Spielmann of Austria, Akiba Rubinstein of Poland, Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, and Ernst Gruenfeld of Austria.

Spielmann increased his lead and heads the list with a score of 4 to 0. Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba played a drawn game with E. D. Bogoljubow of Russia and the same result was recorded between F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, and Dr. Savielly Tartakower of France. Miss Vera Menchik of Russia lost for the third time.

MISS CRAMP WINS A TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LUCERNE IN MAINE—Miss Millicent Cramp, Whitinsville Community Association, won the women's New England A. A. U. 440-yard freestyle championship swimming title at the Lucerne In Maine Country Club carnival, Saturday, in 7m. ⅗s. Miss Helen Delaney, Boston Swimming Association, was second and Miss Thelma Field, Brookline W. S. A., third. William Squires of Cambridge won the men's 880-yard freestyle championship title, in 12m. 6⅘s. Richard Page of Melrose being second and William Lynch, Boston Swimming Association, third.

PERKINS WINS AT COHASSET

SPECIAL TO THE C

WHISKY FRAUDS OF 1875 SHOW PROBLEM IS OLD

Seizure of Liquor Houses Revealed $4,000,000 Tax Conspiracy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Implications that liquor running and related businesses are the offspring of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act fail to acknowledge that the Federal Government had serious problems of law enforcement long before prohibition.

There was, for example, the notorious "whisky ring" during the second administration of President Grant. With headquarters in St. Louis, this conspiracy was conducted to defraud the Government in the tax on distilled spirits. Its operation was all the more entrenched because of the co-operation of revenue officials, of whom 50 were implicated.

Government Was Defrauded

In St. Louis the conspiracy functioned with the greatest loss to the Government, and the greatest profit to operators of the scheme. There were two ways in which the frauds were perpetrated.

The revenue law required that when a rectifier bought whisky, he should file with the revenue collector a descriptive notice of the purchase and ask for stamps to cover the amount. A gauger would measure the spirits in the rectifying vats. If the gauger did his duty no fraud was possible.

Under the working of the "whisky ring," however, the gauger would falsify his reports so that some of stamps issued for legally refined or "straight spirits" could be diverted to stamp illicit spirits. The ring used this method most of the time, records show.

Officials Join in Conspiracy

Obviously, the fraud could not be successful without the co-operation of some of the revenue officials. Rumors of the existence of the conspiracy had prevailed for some time, attracting the attention of B. F. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, who conducted a thorough inquiry in the spring of 1875. His findings warranted taking energetic action. In May, the Treasury Department sent Washington special agents, who seized several distilleries in St. Louis.

This was followed shortly afterward by the indictment, conviction and imprisonment of a number of persons charged with conspiracy. The investigation revealed the ring to be operating as well in Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Evansville. In all, 37 rectifying houses and 24 distilleries were seized. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated the frauds amounted to at least $4,000,000.

EUROPE AGAPE AT INROADS OF ALIEN INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

abroad, and advocate measures to prevent goods protected by patents here from being manufactured abroad and shipped back to compete with goods in the American market.

High tariff advocates and adherents of the democratic theory of tariff for revenue only are likewise studying, and, naturally, differing, as to the effects of this industrial trek Europe-ward. It is contended by some of the former that such a movement tends to rock the solid economic structure of the country by removing in part the production of wealth.

Low tariff advocates, however, base at least one claim on the theory that by increasing European production through the installation of American mass production methods, workmen there will receive more, spend more, and their countries be placed in a position to purchase more American goods.

Means Search for New Markets

This emigration of American industrials follows a quest for new markets, and while perhaps detrimental to some individuals and localities, it is not only an inevitable step, but one which will prove of general benefit, according to Theodore M. Knappen, Washington correspondent of the Magazine of Wall Street, writing in the July number of that journal.

"Perhaps there are now being put in course forces that, working first for the American industrialization of Europe, may eventually result in the Europeanization of America," declares Mr. Knappen. "In becoming the world's greatest creditor nation, we may become less and less its workshop and more and more its banking house; the scissors of our investors may be endlessly clicking as they cut coupons for interest from far lands and their bank accounts may swell with foreign-earned dividends, while jobs at home grow scarce and poorly paid.

"From a labor point of view, the 'pauper labor' of Europe might as well be allowed to migrate to the United States as to permit American factories to migrate to Europe and employ it there to make goods that displace the products of domestic plants and labor. The removal of the Ludlow jute plants from $5-a-day pay rolls in Massachusetts to the 30-cent-a-day India is like a blow in the face to labor."

Bright Side to the Picture

The picture as a whole, however, is far from dark. Instances already exist where the apparent loss to the United States of some industrial export through the establishment of American factories abroad have resulted in increased trade in associated products. Mr. Knappen names the recent establishment in France of a Palmolive Company factory as a possible example.

"America may never sell another cake of soap in France," he said, "but cheap American-method soap may blaze the way for American bathroom equipment, American laundry machinery, American plumbing and American water works. We have lost our shoe trade with the Argentine, but our total exports to that country expand like a filling balloon. Canada is dotted with American factories, every one of which, it can be demonstrated, takes bread out of the mouth of the mother factory at home, and yet despite this greatest trek of ready-made industries that has ever been known, our exports of manufactured goods to Canada mount from year to year like Jack's beanstalk."

Similar deduction follows a description of the recent purchase by General Motors of the Opal plant, the largest producer of automobiles in Germany, and the establishment by Henry Ford of his complete Fordson plant in Cork, Ire.

Seems to Be Best for All

"Cheap homemade American automobiles stimulate traffic, extend highways and intensify and widen all business in those countries," writes Mr. Knappen. "Living standards rise, wants multiply and demands increase. In a word, an American branch factory abroad, even though it means a complete cessation of exports of its products from the home country, may have such ramifying direct and secondary effect as to increase the total of American exports.

"On the whole, we have to conclude that branch factories give us something we could not get otherwise. Their extension frequently will be characterized by locally or individually disastrous results, but with general benefit. Their development is comparable to the constant flux in the business world with the introduction of new machines and new methods. It ruins some men and some companies; it throws many men out of employment temporarily and some permanently; it is marked by painful readjustments—but it is inevitable evolution."

Manufacturers who have established such branch factories have given several reasons for so doing. Aside from the more general facts of lower labor costs, cheaper raw materials, excessive transportation costs from the United States to the countries concerned and protective tariffs in those countries, these reasons have included the existence of laws making manufacture necessary in countries granting protecting patents, and the existence of popular objections against imported products.

Some Countries Feel Hurt Pride

Indications are that the latter reason, national pride, has been one of the principal forces motivating this migration of industry, since, in many of the countries so far penetrated by American factories, there has been evidenced a rapidly crystallizing sentiment against other than homemade goods. It is said that Italy furnishes one of the outstanding examples.

An article appearing recently in one of the leading Florence newspapers strongly urged Mussolini to rid Italy of American importations, such as motorcars, films, music and chewing gum, and to oppose the Smoot-Hawley tariff by erecting a high Italian tariff wall against manufactured articles from the United States.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of America's Wage-Earners' Protective Conference, in an interview contended that only a "pure internationalist" would advocate throwing all markets wide open and thus raising the wage and living standards of the entire world, although lowering those of the United States in the process.

Mr. Woll said that both of the organizations he represents are working to amend the tariff bill to prevent the import here of goods protected by United States patents, but manufactured in American factories located abroad. He asserted that many of these patent holders are seeking by such practices "to have a monopoly of the American market."

Both Ends and the Middle

"They manufacture their products abroad with low-wage foreign labor," he said, "import these patent and trade-mark-protected articles duty free or with a low tariff, but sell them on the basis of American costs, exploiting the American consumer and denying to American labor the opportunity for employment.

"Manufacturers claim they must now manufacture abroad to meet provisions of foreign laws, which stipulate that articles protected by patents in foreign countries must be manufactured in those countries. That is the law of practically every industrial country of Europe."

Mr. Woll contended that under such conditions it is only right that the United States should establish similar restrictions upon its manufacturers through the building of a high tariff wall against American-made products from abroad being returned to this country. No lever save public opinion is available to restrict this migration of American industry to Europe and elsewhere, he admitted, adding that this made the need for a tariff against goods from competing American factories abroad even more imperative.

Mr. Woll has prepared a list containing several hundred names of prominent industrialists no wmanufacturing in whole or in part abroad. He contended that "few if any" of them pay higher wages than they are compelled to pay in the foreign countries where they operate.

CALGARY WANTS FIREARMS LICENSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALGARY, Alta.—David Ritchie, chief of police of this city, is advocating that the possession of all firearms should be licensed by the police, that the sale of weapons of any description should be limited to a few reputable firms and that this stock should be displayed behind a show case all day and placed in a vault all night.

If a prospective purchaser of a gun must come to the police for a license and if the police were required to fully consider the applicant's need for the license and assented to the purchase only when a real necessity was evidenced, a large part of the trouble would be overcome.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AIDS IRRIGATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government has approved a scheme for irrigating an important area of arable land in the interior of this province near the town of Creston.

A valuable new fruit growing district will be established there covering 1700 acres. The Government will loan $150,000 to the farmers of the district for this purpose.

International Air Progress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London.

THE progress of airmindedness is evident in the opening of new showrooms in London, where high-class motorcars are on view side by side with a well-known light airplane. Customers can arrange also for flying ground and club accommodation at the new Heaton Airdrome.

* * *

Manchester's airdrome at Wythenshawe has been classified as a customs airport from which passengers can travel direct to the Irish Free State or to continental countries without having to go through Croydon, Lympne or Southampton, which hitherto were the only places registered as airports.

There was certainly no lack of enthusiasm and pluck in the young German who flew with a friend in a baby monoplane from Stuttgart to Douglas, in the Isle of Man, to witness the motorcycle Tourist Trophy race. Landing in a field, they removed the wings and pushed the body into a garage. Having seen the motorcycle race on the following day, they flew off in their Klemm back to Germany.

* * *

When the Fairy monoplane which flew nonstop from England to India arrived back in England it was dismantled at Northholt Airdrome prior to being on show at the Olympia Air Exhibition. The long wing which is all in one piece had to be taken through the London streets in the early hours on a special trailer and by a carefully selected route, avoiding sharp corners.

* * *

The Cambridge University Air Squadron has been carrying out its annual training at Old Sarum on Salisbury Plain. The squadron is limited to 75 members who trained in batches of 25. The final test was the cutting out of the engine by the instructor to test the pilot's ability to find his forced landing ground.

* * *

The lowest-priced airplanes in England so far are the A. B. C. Robin and the Comper Swift. Both are monoplanes and both are priced at about £400. At a cruising speed of 85 miles per hour the fuel consumption is 40 miles to the gallon. Flying is certainly getting cheaper.

By the co-operation of Imperial Airways and the German Lufthansa, Moscow has been brought within 29 hours of London. Leaving London at 9 a. m., passengers change at Cologne and, flying via Berlin, reach Moscow at 2 p. m. the following day.

The first regular German night air mail started on July 1. The flight is from Stralsund to Stockholm and the airplane leaves the German airport just after midnight, arriving in Stockholm at 5:30 a. m. The cross flight leaves an hour earlier and arrives in Stralsund at 4:30 a. m.

A record Indian air mail, consisting of approximately 25,000 letters, left Croydon in July in an Imperial Airways air liner. In addition to the mail, the airplane carried 14 passengers bound for various points along the 5000-mile route to India.

H. G. K.

New York Air Show

NINETEEN dealers and distributors of aircraft in the New York metropolitan area have applied for space in the 1930 New York Aircraft Salon to be staged by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, May 3 to 10 in Madison Square Garden.

The extensive list of applications, embracing all of the dealers and distributors of planes in the New York area and representing 25 different types, were filed within eight days after the announcement of the show by Charles L. Lawrence, chairman of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce show committee.

The enthusiastic support of the 1930 salon is looked upon by members of the Chamber's committee as an early indication of the show's significance, and assures the exhibition of a full line of new plane models brought out in the spring of 1930. The dates of the show were set for early May to allow exhibitors to demonstrate their planes to prospective purchasers.

The 25 planes already represented in the list of exhibitors at the 1930 salon include: Avro-Avian, Curtiss, Swallow, Spartan, Fairchild, Fleet, Pitcairn-Mailwing, Kreider-Reisner Challenger, Brunner-Winkle Bird, Curtiss Robin, Cessna, Sikorsky, Ireland, Commandaire, D. H. Moth, Arrow Sport, Eaglerock, Waco, Travel Air, Mohawk, Stinson, Stearman, Szekeley Flying Dutchman, Mahoney-Ryan, and Hamilton metal plane.

FARM 'ANARCHY' BLAMED IN LOW PROFIT YIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

obviously a mere quicksand for a foundation for any permanent agricultural improvement," Dr. Boyle said. He criticized the "latest method of tariff schedules" on the basis of so-called difference in cost of production at home and abroad. Such a method, he said, invariably brings inefficient home producers into the field, and this in turn raises the average cost of American production, so that another increase in tariff is justified.

"Just as inflation of an irredeemable paper currency breeds a new inflation," he said "so one tariff increase soon calls for another increase." If we put a tariff of $5 a bushel on wheat we would actually increase the number of farmers who grow wheat at a loss."

"Finally," declared Dr. Boyle, in summarizing an agriculturist's objections to the farm provisions of the tariff, which have already brought protests from 40 foreign nations, "we need more commerce, not less commerce, and the tariff is a very serious barrier to peaceful and healing commerce. The farmers' interests all lie in the direction of greater freedom of trade with all nations."

Long-Time Program Needed

What agriculture really needs, Dr. Boyle said, is a long-time program of planning. At present, he said, there is the threefold anarchy of disorderly development, disorderly production and disorderly marketing.

In 1920, the country put 45,000,000 additional acres of new land into cultivation, most of which was not needed, and during the next five years allowed 31,000,000 of this 45,000,000 to go back out of cultivation again. Anarchy in production was illustrated by overplanting of wheat and cotton, he said, while anarchy in marketing, albeit the least important of the three, is serious as it relates to perishables.

"The real objective is, as I see it," said Dr. Boyle, "to help the individual farmer become a better farmer by means of self help, and secondarily to promote group activity where individual action is inadequate."

Club Work Commended

Farming is getting daily more competitive, he added, and it is impossible to protect the farmer from this competition by artificial barriers and screens. As agencies which will aid the farmer, he cited the Federal Farm Board, the county agents movement, and the Four-H Club work. Of the last he said: "The boys' and girls' club work seems to me to be the outstanding agency of greatest promise to American agriculture. This movement dignifies and exalts farming, it brings to the youth of the country scientific information in its most attractive dress."

Prof. C. E. Aldred of the University of Tennessee, offered facts on farming in the rural South, pointing out that with crop diversification and the incoming of industry prospects are brightening for agriculture.

Jacinto Lopez, editor of "La Reforma in the Latin-American Round Table Social" of New York, denounced United States imperialism, and declared it to be the "mortal enemy of Pan-Americanism."

Dr. Jacinto called upon the press of North America to adopt an anti-imperialistic policy toward Latin America.

"During the period of the last intervention in Nicaragua," he said, "which started in 1926, the whole press of Latin America was thundering against the imperialistic policy of the United States in that country."

CUBA COUNTS 2,593,615

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuba's population is 2,593,615, according to figures released by the statistics department. Havana has a population of 581,115.

SOUTHERN DRYS BAR RASKOBISM, CANNON ASSERTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tation and influence in these political assassins?"

The answer as described in a "statement by Bishop James Cannon Jr. concerning the various publications which have been made concerning him by wet and Roman Catholic and other newspapers, throughout the country," and its extent is explained with the assertion:

Cites Forty-Year Record

"No article of ordinary length could answer the continuous, sweeping, slanderous attacks made, not only upon specific acts, but upon a manner of life and a record extending over 40 years.

Of the food profiteering charge, the Bishop says: "Of course, this had no bearing whatever upon the betrayal of the Democratic Party on the prohibition question by Alfred E. Smith, but slander is one of the favorite weapons of unprincipled politicians."

He declares he tried "vainly to find someone who had publicly sponsored the charge," and then cites the statement of the trustees of the Blackstone (Va.) College for Girls saying they were "fully acquainted with the facts" concerning his purchase of flour in 1917 while president of the institution to safeguard its food budget for the approaching term.

Saving on Flour Was $1300

Explaining he could not be certain as to the exact amount, "owing to the burning of my own files at Blackstone," he estimated that the profit on the transaction could not have exceeded $1300, if all the flour purchased had been sold, and he contrasted this with the charge that he had "profiteered personally to the extent of $50,000."

"I did think it my duty to protect the college catalogue prices," he said of the purchase and sale of the flour, which preceded the food control act. "I did so on the basis of my own judgment, assuming all the risks, turning over all possible profit to cancellation of college obligations which had been assumed by me."

He held out as significant the relationship which he said Senator Glass had with that charge and also with the charge that funds of the Board of Temperance and Social Service were used in behalf of President Hoover's candidacy, which he again denied.

Attack Began in 1928

The attempt at "political intimidation" on the basis of his stock market transactions, he declared, was begun during the 1928 campaign, but was discontinued for seven months, until his activities in the current Virginia campaign began. A few days after his statement of June 1 to the Anti-Smith Democrats of Virginia, he said, he learned "that the same tactics which had been tried privately in the campaign of 1928 would now be tried openly, with the purpose of destroying my influence with my friends in Virginia and throughout the country, so that I might be not a helpful, but a hurtful, factor in the effort to overthrow Raskobism in Virginia and in the Nation."

"I am continually attacked as using my episcopal office for purely political purposes," he said. "This statement is flatly false. I have never desired, nor have I ever had political control of Virginia. I have as the representative of the moral forces of the State insisted upon the passage of certain legislation, and in the selection of officers who favor and maintain that legislation, but I have never at any time interfered in any matters pertaining to purely political activities."

Tells of Stock Dealings

Bishop Cannon said his stock transactions with the firm of Kable & Co. began through his acquaintance with H. L. Goldhurst, who he identified as the son of a Jewish rabbi, and that in September of 1927 he had talked with him concerning "the Kable monthly payment plan for the purchase and sale of securities."

"I saw that the company had been organized in 1926," he continued, "and had been doing business for nearly a year and I had no reason to think that it was not an entirely legal organization."

Bishop Cannon said he gave Mr. Goldhurst discretion as to what stocks he should buy but informed him that he would not be responsible for the purchase of more stock than could be handled on the monthly payment plan to the amount of $2500, which he (Cannon) furnished. The Bishop asserted the Kable monthly installment plan was not trading on margin.

New Style Glider Aloft 41 Minutes in First Trial Flight at Cape Cod

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH WELLFLEET, Mass.—Making the first tests in this country of a new type of motorless plane, known as "The Professor," Heinrich Knott, German glider expert and chief instructor at the Cape Cod Glider School here, flew for 41 minutes 9½ seconds at Corn Hilll Aug. 4.

The flight was made over practically the same course followed by Peter Hesselboch last year when he established an American endurance flight record of 4 hours and 5 minutes.

Upon alighting, Mr. Knott described the performance of the new glider as "beautiful." He expressed complete confidence in its ability to greatly exceed the present record, and said that he had been forced to come down this time because he was clad only in a bathing suit.

The Professor is a German-made plane, in appearance very like a regular monoplane. It has a wing spread of 56 feet and weighs 320 pounds. Its superiority, it seems, lies in the ease with which it may be handled while in the air.

Jones Law 'Greatest Deterrent to Bootlegger'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Five months enforcement of the Jones law in Washington has proved it the most powerful bootlegger deterrent "ever placed in the hands of enforcement and prosecuting officers," Renah F. Camalier, one of the three assistant United States attorneys in charge of prohibition in the District of Columbia, has found.

The reduced number of liquor cases now brought into court is but one beneficial effect of the law, Mr. Camalier asserts. The bootlegger and all his associates are thinking twice before engaging in their line of business, when they know there is a possibility of high bonds, conviction by higher courts and high penalties of five years in the penitentiary, $10,000, or both.

Juries in the district have not shown themselves loath to convict, as opponents of the Jones law argue, Mr. Camalier points out. Four of the five trials of offenders of the law have resulted in convictions. In addition, 11 defendants entered pleas of guilty rather than stand the possibility of a conviction, records show.

Wet Attacks Minimized by Church Publication

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Confidence that the continued attacks made by wets on dry organizations and leaders for the purpose of discrediting them with those who form opinions upon casual news reading will not affect the future of prohibition, is expressed in the current issue of the official organ of Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. Repeal of prohibition, the board is convinced, "if and when it comes, will come after and not before complete and satisfactory enforcement."

"No compromise is possible in regard to prohibition," the editorial announces in capital letters. "The people who voted for prohibition were outraged by the conduct of the great breweries, and will never consent to participating in the sale of liquor themselves by any system of government traffic," it continues.

There are not enough women throughout the Nation who want liquor returned that they are willing to finance so huge an undertaking as the newly formed Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, dry leader, declared in a letter to Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, head of the new group.

"Who is back of your movement and who is financing it and why?" Mrs. Nicholson, president of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, asked Mrs. Sabin, refusing an invitation to join the advisory council which is to formulate a policy for the organization.

JEWISH-ARAB LABOR DISPUTES AVOIDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Palestine Government hopes to get around the difficulty caused by the different standards of wages between Arab and Jewish labor in public works by the contemplated division of the country into districts employing Jewish labor exclusively in certain regions, without disqualifying them from other contracts.

It is pointed out, however, that of the Government works program amounting to £750,000, the share falling exclusively to Jewish workers in the Jewish regions, would amount to not more than a tenth of the total.

PROSPERITY HELPS ALL TO RIDE LIKE KINGS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Unparalleled prosperity" is held responsible for the decline in railway day coach travel 50 per cent in the last eight years by a writer in the current issue of Railway Age.

The great and generally diffused prosperity of the American people, declares the article, enables all classes to own automobiles. Sleeping-car travel has increased 25 per cent in the same period, it is estimated.

IOWA COUNTIES VOTE $97,500,000 OF ROAD BONDS

Court Holds State Issue Illegal, but Highway Program Goes On

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Citizens of Iowa, "where the tall corn grows," have decided that legal technicalities imposed by a State Supreme Court decision shall not keep them from having a fine primary road system.

The court held that the proposed bond issue of $100,000,000 for a state highway system was unconstitutional, but this decision was followed by a veritable epidemic of county bond issue votes which had brought the total funds available up to more than $97,500,000 by mid-July.

Iowans have been educated to the value of good roads over which to get crops to market. At the November election they adopted a constitutional amendment for the state road bonds. Previously, 62 of 99 counties in the State had voted primary road bonds under a county unit program provided by the Legislature. The invalidated State issue was intended to liquidate these county bonds. This cannot be accomplished now before 1931, when it is expected another constitutional amendment will be voted upon.

Sixteen counties have joined in the county road bond program. The remaining 21 counties are mostly in northwestern Iowa, where highways are largely surfaced with gravel. As a result, the State Highway Commission is proceeding, under the county system, to carry forward just as vigorous a highway improvement campaign as there would have been had not the high cost rendered an adverse decision.

The highway commission is proceeding with the paving of cross-state highways and four such will be completed this season, the contiguous counties co-operating.

The extensive bonding campaign sponsored by counties is to raise funds for hard-surfacing primary roads. There are in Iowa 6600 miles of primary highways, of which 4800 miles will be paved and the remainder treated either with gravel or crushed stone.

The State has about 1800 miles of paved roads, 170 miles having been completed this year; 515 miles are under contract. By the end of the year it is planned to have a total of 2400 miles of concrete paving.

NONPOLITICAL TARIFF CALLED AMERICAN NEED

(Continued from Page 1)

States and the principal South American airports.

Edward P. Warner, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aviation and now editor of Aviation, supported Mr. Guggenheim in his prediction and declared that the United States Government, recognizing that international air traffic must be based upon a friendly political arrangement with the Central and South American countries, is actively supporting Pan-American aerial development.

Prof. Harry T. Collins, a specialist in Latin-American relations at the University of Pennsylvania, and the leader of the institute's general conference on Latin American affairs, expressed the view that the radio and the airplane would do more in the next 25 years to change and modernize Latin-America than has been accomplished in the previous 300 years.

Clear Economic Benefits

Mr. Guggenheim explained that the direct and obvious economic benefits which the airplane brings to the Americas are found in the transport of mail, express, light and precious freight, in expediting lank transfers and in carrying passengers.

"New trade routes," he said, "will be found with the concomitant making of new commercial centers and the possible development of new businesses."

The present trend of aviation progress, Mr. Guggenheim said, indicates that in the visible future flying will cut the present time of surface travel between Washington and Managua from 558 hours to nine hours, between Washington and Rio de Janeiro from 318 to 28 hours; between Washington and Panama from 153 to 10 hours; and between Washington and Buenos Aires from 426 hours to 26 hours.

Mr. Warner, in pointing out some of the difficulties facing Pan-American aerial developments, said the initial expense was so large that a private company undertaking air lines must be guaranteed by the governments a reasonably long lease under favorable conditions—leases which to date have been difficult of obtaining.

He believes, however, that substantial progress is being made, and that because expansion of Pan-American aviation depends so much on American enterprise the necessary political agreements will be forthcoming.

Prohibition Has Made Good in America, Says Frenchman

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—The American ideal is not money, but mass production, declared André Siegfried, economic expert of the French Foreign Office and a lecturer at the Institute of Politics.

In contrasting the characteristics of Frenchmen and Americans, M. Siegfried said his countryman still is "as eager as he was in the Middle Ages to create a masterpiece and linger over a fine bit of work." Big business is a closed book to the Frenchman, he added.

During five visits to the United States, M. Siegfried has paid particular attention to the prohibition laws. His study of this subject has led him to the conclusion that prohibition "has made good in America and will remain a fixture in her laws despite opposition."

"Prohibition is a success in America," M. Siegfried said, "in spite of all those who say it is not. To be sure, I know Americans can still get a drink, but it is very quietly done. The appearance of prohibition is preserved—that is the main thing. A stranger must be very clever to obtain liquor.

"Saloons are abolished, the working man's money is saved—and Americans can still get a drink. Americans are not so fond of drinking as they are supposed to be."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. No application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ARCHITECTS

GEORGE FOOTE DUNHAM
Christian Science Church Designs
Southern Office
61 E. PINE STREET, ORLANDO, FLA.

GREETING CARDS

15 BEAUTIFUL Greeting Cards, assorted colors, various subjects, postpaid $1. MARY EMMA STEIN, Hannibal, Mo.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Man experienced in ornamental iron work; one capable of reading blue prints and laying out work. PINELLAS MACHINE CO., Inc., 838 Third St. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN $4 to $12 cash daily, also monthly profit-sharing bonus, selling Parchments, Etchings and Novelty Personal Christmas Cards, unsurpassed in value and beauty; interchangeable greetings; samples free; we deliver and service absolutely guaranteed; heartiest co-operation; established 1914. SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Mfgs., 1907 Eighth West, Seattle, Wash.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

SALESMEN WANTED

WHOLE or part-time, something different, diversified work involving character and intelligence; Every Book Reader a Prospect; novel idea in book distribution; substantial commissions; accumulative income-plan, build an income. 100 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Call Room 803.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SPECIALTY SALESMEN wanted to take orders for our big line of commercial stationery and printing at $2.95 a thousand; big commission paid daily; cash bonus monthly; experience unnecessary; complete outfit free. INTERSTATE PUBLISHING & MFG. CO., Pasadena, California.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PLAY COACH, teacher dramatics, reading, English; private or public school; especially interested in children's dramatics; college degree; 5 years' experience; references. X-20, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 4 10th Ave., S. E., Aberdeen, S. D.

YOUNG woman wishes position as English teacher; master's degree; progress desired; present salary $2600. G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Back Bay apartment to rent; 8 large sunny rooms and 2 bathrooms; first floor; rental $175; ready for occupancy. 90 St. Mary's St.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $40 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—2 unfurnished rooms with bath; arrangement for housekeeping; $50 per month; Christian Scientists preferred. Hillcrest 3043-W, 18 Greendale Ave.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IN the White Mountains, N. H., a girls' and a boys' camp for sale, 10 miles apart, accommodating a total of 150; always filled to capacity; long established select clientele; will be sold separately or together; early investigation desirable. J-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carpenter-builder; can go anywhere; cottages, garages, alterations, concrete work. A. HART, 3016 Adams St., N. E. Phone Atlantic 2671.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1534

FLORENCE SPENCER
HIGH GRADE OFFICE PERSONNEL
2 WEST 43 STREET, N. Y. C. PENN. 0900

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2882 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED — MEN

MACHINIST—A good, all-round, experienced machinist; preferably one having a knowledge of can making machinery; permanent position; vicinity Boston. Complete information to J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIE MAKER—Experienced in combination dies, especially can machinery dies; permanent position for the right man; vicinity Boston. Complete information to Box J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are prepared to offer to a lady owning an automobile a position selling to high-class clientele in her own and adjacent counties; commission and salary. REMINGTON DRESS COMPANY, 517 North 62nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES
Offers his superior service in local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storing. Tel. Talbot 2400. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Practitioner will rent office part time. Room 501A, Albee Theatre Bldg. Call or phone between 2 and 3. Triangle 4160.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 3 afternoons, 11 West 42nd St., 1000 Salmon Tower. Call after 4 p. m.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Charming home atmosphere for rest, study and recreation; swimming, boating, fishing; out-door dining porch; attention; opposite church; high elevation, cool, quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770, or write 303 Milbank Avenue.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $3; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing cuts; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

EATONTOWN, ½ mile from Pumonicon Golf Club, New Jersey—Seven-room house, 2 baths, large attic, all improvements; 5-room bungalow with fireplace, garage, stable, barns, chicken house, 2 wells, 20 acres, 1242 feet frontage, part woodland, brook, apple orchards, vineyard, other fruits, flower garden; $30,000. Box J-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—Two new 8-room houses; near station, schools, churches and stores; all improvements; also 3 stores with apartments. Write or phone owner, HERMAN NIEHAUS, 151 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone Hackensack 3057-M.

FOR SALE—Modern 7-room house, all improvements, large plot, garage, fruit trees, shrubbery, etc.; conveniently located; reasonable. F. E. BARRY, 99 Lenox Ave., Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y.

REST HOMES

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Ideal for those desiring rest and study; large home, spacious grounds. 267 Orange Road, Montclair 5804.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2631.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 217 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Attractive, homelike rooms; private family; privileges; near church. Tel. Commonwealth 5246.

BOSTON, 180 Beacon St.—Beautiful house, large, with private bath; smaller, river view; baths, shower, elevator. Ken. 4721.

N. Y. C., 252 West 74th—Beautifully furnished comfortable rooms, all conveniences; cool; central; summer rates until October. OWNER.

N. Y. C., 115 West 10th—Attractive room, modern elevator aaprtment; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Chelsea 6800 (Apt. 268).

N. Y. C., 600 West 140th St. (Apt. 12)—Large light room, adjoining bath, with quiet private family; all conveniences.

WANTED—Congenial business couple, large furnished room, beautiful home, Teaneck, N. J.; convenient buses and West Shore railroad. Box P-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WINTER HILL, Somerville, Mass.—2 connecting rooms; also square room with alcove; light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished. Somerset 7730.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Protestant, 31, married, desires permanent connection where integrity and diligent application is desired; further information by request. W-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

BRIGHT, capable girl, 14, willing to assist with housework or help care for child in exchange for good home. G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Well educated woman; has traveled extensively; would like position, with Christian Scientists preferred. F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION WANTED by middle-aged attendant as companion or managing housekeeper for elderly person; can drive car and willing to travel. J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady going to Honolulu offers services as secretary or companion in exchange for transportation; thoroughly experienced; good traveler. L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

PLEASANT VIEW—Delightful place to spend vacation; private beach; home cooking. 782 Ocean Avenue, Colonial Park, West Haven, Conn.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK
Teacher of Singing
163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10050
Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Delaware

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The M. MEGARY & SON COMPANY
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERING
DRAPERIES
CHINA
SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
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Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2996
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

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Gage Lewis
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Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery
EXCLUSIVELY
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Infants' and Children's Wear to 14 Years
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Wilmington, Delaware

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 222

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Delaware

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Telephone 217

House Furnishings
Paints and Brushes

ALFRED D. PEOPLES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.

No. 507 Market Street
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Stern & Co.

Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture

7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Radios Rugs
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For All People

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SILVERSMITH
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EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY SERVICE SINCE 1879

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Millinery *and* Gowns
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Plant—Lee Highway, Rosslyn, Va.
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The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP
BALTIMORE AND LIBERTY STREETS

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ONEIDA

Heating and Plumbing of the Better Kind
Frigidaire and Oil-O-Matic
Dealers
SPRINGER PLUMBING & HEATING CO., Inc.
169 Cedar Street, ONEIDA, N. Y.

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Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Stratford Grill Shop, 2322 14th St., N. W.; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts.; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand; Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau Arlington Bldg.; J. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; Parker's Army and Navy News Stand, Eighteenth and H Sts., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Mayflower Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.; Carlton Hotel News Stand.

MARYLAND

Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand, Lottig & Lottig, 9 South Center St.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.

Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2302 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.

Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.

Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Station.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston—Major's News Stand, 998 Quarrier St.

Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.

Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.

Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.

Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.

Wheeling—Fred Ihrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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C. M. Guggenheimer, Inc.

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ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See W. R. C. DAMERON
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G. A. COLEMAN CO.
Beautiful Shoes
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
910 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

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Fresh Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
TWO STORES
2200 Chestnut Ave. 146 No. King St.
Newport News, Va. Hampton, Va.

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PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
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LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
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Newport News, Va.

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The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
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Local & Long Distance Hauling
228 23rd Street Phone 742

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Cleaners and Dyers
Shoe Repairing
Also Bargains in New Shoes
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Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE

RALPH'S PLACE, Inc.
28th St. and Huntington Ave.
100% Automotive
The General Tire Road Service
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C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

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Milk That Is "Good for Babies"
E. L. MILLNER
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street
Phone 2259

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

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WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
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RICHMOND

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Makes a Lovely Gift
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Beaten Biscuits, Cakes, Pies, Salads, Aspics, Home-Made Bread
701 W. Grace St., Mad. 6281
SARAH LEE KITCHEN

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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RICHMOND, VA.

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Shoes for the Entire Family

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2018 WEST BROAD STREET
Home of good furniture, rugs, radios, Panatrope-Radiola and Brunswick Records. You can buy at our low cash prices or on our Budget Purchase Plan. Ask about it.

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FLORIST
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MADISON 629 MADISON 630

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Permanent Waving Shampooing
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Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
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Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

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INCORPORATED
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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
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B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

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"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

COLONIAL NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VA.
4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
Men's Furnishings and Clothing
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Fine Cut Flowers
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Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
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PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
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FEATURING
"BETTY WALES"
ADVANCE FASHIONS
FALL and WINTER '29

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QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
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PARCEL POST SERVICE
FOX
Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
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HUNTINGTON SEATING CORPORATION
55 Years
Builders of Church Furniture
also
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Parkersburg 600
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AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PRIVATE SALOON CAR for hire by hour, day or longer periods, with owner-driver; terms moderate. Apply J. MORRIS, 23 Western Rd., Ealing, London. Phone Ealing 1945.

SALOON car available town or country; terms moderate. Apply 1 Burnham Court, London, W. 2. Park 7854.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHN MILTON.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: An English poet and political writer. Born in London, he was the son of a scrivener or legal writer, whose home was above his shop in Bread Street, Cheapside. Milton's early education was from tutors and at St. Paul's School; in 1625 he went up to Cambridge where he spent seven years. While still young his talents and intellectual vigor marked him for a high career. His parents desired to see him a bishop, but he declined to take orders or to be a lawyer; for in his heart he was already a poet.

At the university the greater part of his Latin poetry was written and some English poems: the most amazing being the "Ode on the Nativity" when he was 21; perhaps the most interesting the sonnet "On Arriving at the Age of Twenty-three." Quiet country years followed during which he wrote "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" and other poems by which his unrivalled rank as a lyric poet was established. By that time he was 32 and had not yet earned a penny. Instead, he took a Continental tour and conducted research in Italy, the fruit of which was evident many years after in "Paradise Lost," when he drew largely upon Italian poetry.

Milton returned to an England under the shadow of civil war and during the protectorate was Cromwell's secretary for foreign languages, eloquent letters by his hand going out to all the governments of Europe. To his period of tract writing belongs that matchless specimen of stately prose, "Areopagitica," a speech for the liberty of printing, occasioned by an ordinance of Parliament which required the censoring of all printing. It preserved to the world the glorious gift of a free press. When the Commonwealth came to an end, Milton passed into voluntary retirement, whence issued "Paradise Lost" which placed him with Virgil and Dante; "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes," the last a dramatization of his own experience under the figure of the traditional Hebrew Judge.

A Quotation for Today

CENSURE and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they cannot harm you, unless you are wanting in character; and if true, they show a man his weak points, and forewarn him against failure and trouble.—GLADSTONE

Odds and Ends

Peru's Motorists
An exhaustive examination must be undergone by Peruvian motorists every six months in order to retain their driver's licenses.

Tung Oil
Tung oil from China now ranks as the fourth largest chemical import in the United States.

Colombia
Colombia is the only country in South America which touches on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Wire Cloth
A finely woven wire cloth recently exhibited had 160,000 openings to the square inch.

The Highest Postage Stamp
The highest denomination in postage stamps in the United States is $5.

Airports
Approximately $300,000,000 has been spent on airports in the United States since Lindbergh's transatlantic flight.

The Blue River
The Blue River in Nebraska is regarded as the Nation's most highly developed power stream.

Bobbed Hair in Hollywood
Less than 1 per cent of the motion picture actresses in Hollywood have long hair.

American Farmers
Approximately 11,000,000 persons are engaged in agriculture in the United States.

Rabbit Meat
More than 3250 tons of rabbit meat were marketed in California last year.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Has a Picnic

OF all the months in the year, perhaps August seems the best for a picnic—at least to people who live in a big crowded city. But, strange as it may seem, some people never go on a picnic, even in August.

As a matter of fact, not one of the little girls who were members of the G. O. G. Club had ever been on a picnic in her life, and, what's more, they weren't expecting to go on a picnic. But they were having good times, nevertheless, in the long vacation days since school closed.

They were helping their mothers

The Girls Took Off Shoes and Stockings and Waded in the Water.

and running errands and playing in the streets, and some of them, at least, were tending the little window gardens that they had planted in cans and pots and boxes, as Miss Joyce, their teacher, had told them how.

That's why they were called the G. O. G. Club. They were a garden—a Garden of Girls, and so they tried to make gardens around them.

Seven of these little girls—the seven who cared the most about their gardens—had given themselves flower names, and, since they lived near together in the crowded city, they met every week in each other's homes and talked about their gardens—and many other things.

Esther and Laura and Mildred (who were Violet, Daisy and Rose) were growing morning-glories. They were lovely! Katherine, Stella and Natalie (who were Pansy, Myrtle and Iris) were growing nasturtiums. How gay and bright they were! And little Susan (Lily) had the loveliest pot of pretty poppies you could wish to see—fresh ones every day!

These seven little girls were having a meeting of the G. O. G. Club one day in August at Rose's home when who should come in but Miss Joyce. They were surprised and pleased!

"I've come," she said, "to invite you all seven to go on a picnic with me tomorrow. Now go and ask your mothers right away while I wait here."

In just a few minutes they all came hurrying back and their mothers came with them and, after they had talked it all over, every single mother said yes, they could go. So Miss Joyce said, "We will all meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at the schoolhouse door. Everybody be on time."

And they were! No flowers washed by the rain and warmed by the sun were ever fresher and sweeter than the seven little flowers that crowded with Miss Joyce into the automobile that stood waiting for them. They really weren't crowded either, for the automobile was very big, indeed.

"Now, James," said Miss Joyce to the chauffeur, "we're all ready, and you know where to go."

"Yes, ma'am," said James with a smile, and off they went.

They drove out into the country, under the open sky; they drove through sunny streets and shady woods, and presently they came to a big house by the side of a little pond. Then they all got out and James drove the car into the garage. A lovely lady, Miss Joyce's friend, came out to welcome them.

All day long the picnic lasted! They played bean-bag and grace-hoops and ring-toss. They took off shoes and stockings and waded in the water. They had luncheon by the side of the pond under the trees, and they helped carry things back and forth from the house. They gathered great bunches of wild flowers from the meadows to take home.

Then, just before they left, James rowed them out on to the pond. And when they drove home they carried with them all the sunshine and happiness to share with the home folks, just like the Garden of Girls that they were. And every single one of them remembered to thank everybody for their first lovely picnic.

If you have a good thing, why not share it?
If you have two posies, one's to give away.
If you see a large load, help to bear it.
Why not have a picnic every other day?

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the newly invented "Dactylomusicograph"? — *World's Great Capitals* 20
2. Who is called the "Father of English History"?—*One Minute Biographies* 20
3. What effective substitute has been found for the family rubber plant? — *Antiques Page* 20
4. Why should gladiolus culture never grow monotonous?—*Garden Page*..... 20
5. How did the Mayor of Hysham, a Montana town, discourage speeding?—*Odds & Ends* 20

Grade Yourself
What is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Transmit

Being but a shortened form of the Latin *transmittere*, "to cause to go across," *trans*, "across," *mittere*, "to send"), this has retained all of its original meaning and added some others.

When we transmit something we cause it to pass across an intervening space, we transfer it to another person or place or thing. As compared with "convey," we note that the latter stresses the medium by which something is sent, while transmit emphasizes the process of sending or allowing to pass through. It is a more dignified word than "send," which stresses the points of departure and arrival.

"Transmit" is figuratively used meaning to convey or communicate something immaterial to another or others; or to pass on, as a parent, qualities of intelligence, honesty, etc.

The term is used in physics and mechanics as indicating the allowing or causing elements, as light, heat and sound, to pass through a medium. To transmit in this sense is to conduct, and in general it is to send over, onward or along.

In trans-mit' the final syllable is stressed. Sound *a* as in *am*, *i* as in *till*.

"The light was transmitted from room to room."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

London Opinion: "Woman, the Underdog," is the title of a recent book. It seems hardly necessary to mention that it is a work of fiction.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Abraham's Daughter

(From the Melbourne Herald)

Melbourne, Australia

RECENTLY a white horse slipped on the icy pavement and fell.

For fully 15 minutes the driver, a traffic policeman and half a dozen volunteers strove valiantly to help the horse to its feet. But to no avail.

One of the interested spectators was a small girl—she couldn't have been more than 6—holding tightly on to the hand of her mother, while in her arm rested one of those new type rag dolls.

"Wish we had some sand or some sawdust," mumbled the driver.

The tot's eyes opened wide. She whispered to her mother, pleadingly—and finally her parent nodded assent. Bravely the child stepped forward, and in a timid voice, said to the driver, "There's some sawdust in my dolly," and offered up her darling as a sacrifice.

Sheepishly the driver took the doll from her—but just then, as if in protest at this sacrifice, the horse reared to its feet.

His New Suit

St. Annes-on-Sea, Eng.

A TIME-HONORED custom in the north of England is that school children shall have new clothes for the Whitsuntide processions that take place from the various Sunday schools.

In consequence of this, a certain outfitter in a manufacturing town had had a very busy day and was thankful that closing time was approaching.

Presently the shop door opened and a very small boy entered. Walking up to the main counter he placed sixpence down firmly. "I want a new suit, please," he said to the assistant.

The man was inclined to laugh, and began to explain the child's mistake. But the head of the firm had heard and he came over to investigate. He found that the child came from one of the poorest streets in the town and his heart was touched.

So that night the child went home with a new suit under his arm and his money more than doubled in his pocket.

In Lighter Vein

The Explanation

Waiter: "Zoup, sir? Soup? Zoup?"

Guest: "I don't know what you're talking about."

Waiter: "You know what hash is? Well, zoup is looser."—*Ohio State Sun Dial.*

Life

The man who got tired of carrying a car full of road maps can now go anywhere in the world by referring to a globe on his radiator.

His Place

Wealthy but careful gentleman to friend, who is impecunious, and calls to ask for a loan of $1000. "Well, and what security have you?"

The caller slaps his chest as pledge of personal honor.

Careful gentleman: "Very well (opening safe), please step in here; that's where I keep my securities."—*Montreal Star.*

Spoiled Him

He used to be a slave to work—
used to.
For with his business now he's done;
He took up golf for exercise—then
One unlucky day he made a hole in one.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

That's All

Mistress (engaging maid): "And have you any religious views?"

Maid: "No, ma'am, only a couple of postcards of Southend."—*London Opinion.*

Limited Edition

Visitor: "I understand you have a circulating library?"

Native: "We 'ave, zur, but you're just too late. That young lady's only this minute borrowed it."—*London Opinion.*

Oyster Recipe

An oyster met an oyster
And they were oysters two.
Two oysters met two oysters
And they were oysters, too.
Four oysters met a pint of milk
And they were oyster stew.

—*Pitt Panther.*

Yes, It Is

French Guide: "What do you think of that immense tower over there?"

American: "It's quite an Eiffel!"

—*Temple Owl.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I came to a big lake and right away I knew I was getting pretty close to the Boss's camp—
So I put on a little more speed and began to plan what I'd say to the Boss—
Finally I arrived—
And a minute or two later I found the Boss and made a rush for him—
But I was so excited I forgot everything I had planned to say and all I could do was jump up and down and kiss him to beat the band!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Tariffs and Internationalism

IT IS evident that a change is coming over the attitude of public opinion in regard to economic tariffs similar to that which has already come over it in regard to war. Not so many years ago war was regarded as the private concern of the individual nation. Every sovereign state considered that one of the primary attributes of its sovereignty was the right to go to war as and when it liked, and that other nations had no title to object provided it respected the rules of war. International law supported this view. Today, thanks to the Covenant of the League of Nations and to the Kellogg peace pact, war is no longer regarded as a private right of nations. It is recognized as a matter of international concern, because war does almost as much damage to other nations as to the belligerents, and because resort to war is coming to be regarded as an intolerable outrage on the community of nations.

So with tariffs. Until yesterday it was the common assumption that tariffs were the private concern of every nation and that neither individual nations nor the community of nations had the title to object to the imposition or the sudden alteration of tariffs as each nation thought suited its own national interests best. But that point of view is slowly but inevitably beginning to yield. It is being increasingly realized that tariffs affect other nations and that hence other nations possess the moral right to have the effects on themselves taken into account. Moreover, it is being seen that the existence of tariff barriers has a profound effect on world prosperity and that the community of nations therefore has the right to consider the tariff problem collectively just as it has the right to consider the war problem collectively.

Four straws show the way the wind is blowing. There is, first of all, the volume of protest which has been raised both within and without the United States over the proposed increases in the tariff schedules. Then there is the European movement to protect the European producer by creating a European high tariff Zollverein to offset the American system. Then there is the confused movement within the British Empire; one school seeking to reduce the interimperial preferences which already exist, the other school seeking to make the Empire a single tariff area like the United States. Finally, there are the deliberations of the economic conferences of the League of Nations, attended by the United States, which point insistently to the necessity of diminishing and lowering the tariff barriers of the world if the prosperity of all nations is to be insured and if manufacturing resources and food and raw material production are to be developed in an orderly and intelligent manner.

It seems likely to take some time before any agreement on the subject among the nations will come within sight. The vested interests in high protection are very strong. There is a clear necessity for tariff protection of some kind against low labor costs or low mass production costs if national industries and national standards of living are to survive. None the less there is a change in the air. It seems not improbable that the present is the last of the concerted efforts to obtain a general raising of tariff barriers and that in future the movement will be steadily the other way. In any case what is certain is that the day when tariffs could be regarded as matters of purely national concern is passing away and that in future their international consequences will be increasingly taken into account.

The Front-Seat Driver

PROBABLY plenty has already been said, in public and in private, about the helpful service generously offered by the back-seat driver. As a traveling companion, he—or she—prevents the man at the steering wheel from pitching the old bus into abandoned stone quarries, reminds him to look out for the motorcycle police, keeps his mind constantly in high gear. If it were not for the back-seat driver automobile excursioning would become as silent and as tame as picking dandelions at sunrise.

But have you ever thought of a front-seat driver? Ah, that is a coupé of another color. The idea has tremendous possibilities. Once fully realized, an arduous cross-country run may quickly change into a pleasant pilgrimage freed of every care. And all—mark you!—by the addition of a simple mechanical device inexpensively installed at the front of every car.

A wise man admits that a clock—even if it keeps time—is somewhat out of place on the dashboard of an automobile. A clock is as stupid as a gnat, and as companionless. Why not equip this instrument with a talking-machine attachment, perfectly synchronized to fit the scenery and traffic crossings along any route chosen for an excursion?

When the proper moment arrives, a bell jingles. At once the automatic front-seat driver briskly remarks, either in bass or soprano: "You are now entering Blueberry Gulch . . . population 5000 . . . justly famous for its delicious pies. On the left, observe the palatial estate of Col. Rufus Mugwump, the clothespin magnate. . . . Slow down, brother! . . . Hey, don't run into those cows! . . . Turn two streets to the right for Calico Ridge."

If the chap at the steering wheel does not care for such admonitory comments, as accurately prepared by a competent travel expert, he is free to substitute grand opera, stock quotations, even a mystery story, delivered at fifteen-minute intervals, perhaps continuously, throughout the entire journey. Thus the lonesomeness of a long trip overland will be considerably lightened, and mirthful entertainment provided even when the car wheels are spinning in a sand pit.

If This Be 'Secret Diplomacy' Let Us Have More of It

SUBSTANTIAL progress toward naval disarmament is being made at 10 Downing Street. That is all the world knows. It knows not how much ground has been surveyed, how near the conferees have come to agreement on a program, or how vast the concessions on either side to remove the possibility of friction. Whatever is being done is being done quietly, unostentatiously, secretly. No opportunity is given for jingoists to assert their claims, or to exert pressure on representatives to champion national rights and privileges. That opportunity came with open diplomacy. But it is denied with the new.

Open diplomacy, carried on in a large chamber where experts and men of influence aired their views, emphasized every point of conflict. It gave ample scope for those who desired to advance their own interests, irrespective of the effect upon the general welfare. The memories of the Geneva conference of 1927 are still green. But the new diplomacy is spelling success. To it may be traced the suspension of the cruiser program in the United States and the abrupt check to submarine construction and naval dockyard work in Great Britain. Unlike the old diplomacy, it bears no imprint of intrigue, although in one respect it is similar in that it is conducted in secrecy.

Ordinarily there would be little to say for "secret diplomacy" for what is honest and fair need not be hidden. But if this be "secret" diplomacy, the world can stand more of it. It can stand to see traditions, centuries old, shattered. It can stand to see the glory of the sea fade before the dawning of permanent peace, a peace in which the kindlier feelings of men may come to flower. It can stand to see naval yards closed and the pride of warships scrapped if it means the arrest of the human militant spirit. No need to question the "secrecy" with which the conversations on naval arms are being conducted in the face of the echoes of arms reductions which are heard in Washington and London. Let us have more conversations like them if they lead to such happy results.

Reviving British Religious Music

THE recent opening by the Archbishop of Canterbury of St. Nicholas's College, the headquarters of the English School of Church Music, reminds one that the support which other branches of harmony lend to the theory that the English are an unmusical people is considerably modified by the British achievement in the realm of church music.

Ecclesiastical and religious music has had a long and distinguished history; it stretches back, through the orchestras of eighteen or twenty which originally played the music of the psalms, to the songs of Miriam and Deborah. But unhappily during the Middle Ages exaggerated care and attention were paid to the music at the expense of the words which it accompanied, and as a result all sorts of abuses and absurdities crept in.

The Primate remarked at the opening ceremony at St. Nicholas's College that church music today was hardly in so flourishing a state as architecture, painting, and decoration. The college may be able to do something to revive the ancient glories of its study. Already its warden, Dr. Sydney Nicholson, has affiliated to it local choirs all over the country, so that its influence will begin immediately to make itself felt in an effort to restore the simplicity and directness of the best days of church music.

Who Shall Enforce Prohibition?

THOSE opponents of prohibition who claim that the American states are not obligated legally and morally to support that part of the United States Constitution known as the Eighteenth Amendment are, we believe, either misleading themselves or attempting to mislead others. Such a proposition, it seems to us, rests more upon the fond wish than it does upon sound government or sound logic. Furthermore, if the wets, who so clamorously deplore the grave abuses which have arisen from violation of the prohibition law, are honestly desirous of remedying these conditions, why are they not in the forefront of President Hoover's effort to enforce the law?

Albert E. Ritchie of Maryland is one of the few governors, if not the only governor, who suggests that the states are not obligated to cooperate with the Federal Government in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. "It is time for the country to realize," Mr. Ritchie told the recent governors' conference, "that the Eighteenth Amendment imposes no obligation on the states to enforce it"—which would be very illuminating if it were not untrue.

And why is it untrue? Because every state executive has sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. To refuse to co-operate with the Federal Government in enforcing federal law is not supporting the Constitution of the United States. The responsibility of the states to enforce prohibition is, in the words of the United States Supreme Court, "just as solemn an obligation as that imposed upon Congress."

The New York World argues very plausibly that the states are not necessarily obligated under the Eighteenth Amendment to pass concurrent enforcement legislation. The World submits that, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in United States vs. Lanza 260 U. S. 377 (1922), "the power of a state to pass prohibition laws does not derive from the Eighteenth Amendment. State laws derive from original powers of the state reserved under the Tenth Amendment."

Let us agree that the power of the states to aid in enforcing federal prohibition does not derive from the Eighteenth Amendment, but is inherent with each state. This does not alter the fact that state executives under their oath of office are obligated to exercise this power in support of the Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment. Nor does it alter the fact that the Supreme Court has ruled that the Eighteenth Amendment "is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers and individuals within those limits. . . ." In brief, the oath of office clearly obligates state authorities to respect and defend federal law, and no Supreme Court decision has ever removed or modified that obligation. If to effectively defend federal law concurrent legislation is necessary, then, as the World says, the states inherently possess the authority to enact such legislation.

We believe it should also be appreciated that, contrary to being in any sense a violation of traditional state rights, the Eighteenth Amendment is itself an expression of those very state rights. For under the provisions of the Constitution in enacting the Eighteenth Amendment, the forty-six states which approved the amendment were exercising their right to delegate to the Federal Government jurisdiction over a common problem. Are not these states entitled to the cooperation of all the states in exercising that right?

Ring Out the Old

THE disappearance of Victorian London is proceeding apace. Not only have well-known landmarks like Regent Street and the Strand undergone, in the last few years, a change almost as remarkable as that of which Ariel sang, but the famous mansions of the last century have either already given way to modern mansion flats like Devonshire House in Piccadilly and Grosvenor House in Park Lane, or are about to be converted into giant hotels like Dorchester House, next door to the latter, or, like Spencer House in St. James's Place and Harrington House in Westminster, have been modernized and transformed into clubs, telephone exchanges and what not.

The Mansion House, it is true, has escaped demolition for the time being, for the proposal, recently mooted, to remove it to a less congested area within the confines of the city has been rejected by the Lord Mayor and the City Corporation; but, opposite it, the Bank of England is rising to undreamed-of heights and dwarfing its old grimy and forbidding exterior, while, as if fearful to be left behind by its "Old Lady," Threadneedle Street is daily shedding its hoardings and revealing new wonders of masonry, sparing nothing, it appears, in its appetite for renewal, not even the old city churches. And in all this change, London's sky line, architects point out to those who have the inclination to admire such things, is also changing so rapidly that before the Londoner has time to accustom himself to the new altitudes, still newer ones spring into view, obliterating spires, cupolas and beloved chimney stacks.

An extremely important step toward the transformation of present-day London has been taken by the civic authorities and the directors of the Southern Railway Company, who have just come to an agreement to remove Charing Cross Station from its present central position in the Strand to the south bank of the Thames. This latest scheme, which has taken three years to evolve and which is calculated to take twelve to complete, provides, in addition to an elevated railway station, for the construction of a new bridge for road traffic, which will replace both the present unsightly railway bridge and Waterloo Bridge. But, apart from the disappearance of these two old bridges, the new Charing Cross Station will be instrumental in removing a considerable section of the overcrowded slum area on the southern side of the Thames, and in the erection, in its place, of an up-to-date hotel, an embankment promenade and gardens. It will, above all, greatly relieve the cross-river traffic, one of the most troublesome problems of London streets, by permitting the construction of a wide bridge across, and the widening of the streets on the two sides of, the Thames.

But what gives this latest change so different a character from the probably no less drastic changes of Victorian London is the anxiety manifested in official circles not to subordinate artistic values to utilitarian motives. Thus, one of the clauses of the Charing Cross agreement stipulates that the new station and other works on the new site, in so far as they face the river, "shall be generally in keeping with the architectural scheme for the approach to Charing Cross Bridge, and shall not interfere with the architectural amenities thereof." This, surely, is an important feature, not only of the proposed new railway station but of the whole character of the rebuilding of modern London, which goes far to redeem the perhaps quite justly deplored though equally inevitable disappearance of certain admirable architectural landmarks of past ages.

Editorial Notes

The decision of that British Columbian mining and smelting company to build a plant which will change the fumes (on account of which it has paid a number of damage claims to farmers) into fertilizer (which it will sell at a profit to farmers) will lead some city dwellers to inquire when they may expect a system to be devised which will transform the clouds of soft coal smoke into a lily-white complexion powder.

Coincident with the landing of two American fliers after being aloft 420 hours, 21 minutes and 30 seconds was the feat of a German flier, who stayed up more than eight hours in a glider. Of the two achievements, there can be little choice except, perhaps, from a personal standpoint. Which would you rather do, roar for eighteen days, or soar on wings silent as the night for a few hours?

Who says the days of romance are no more? Can anything more picturesque—or adventurous—be imagined than that long, long trek across the arctic circle which 3000 reindeer are to make from Alaska to the land of the Greenland snows?

While studying dropped "r's," the New York East Siders' "oi," the Virginia drawl and other regional characteristics of speech, the American Council of Learned Societies well might seek a slow-motion talking picture.

In Praise of Time-Tables

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

"WHAT is your favorite reading?" a European diplomatist was recently asked in one of those newspaper inquiries which are so popular in France. "Time-tables," he replied. They are indeed interesting—and if they are, like dictionaries, slightly disconnected, there is a good deal of fun in finding the connections. I, too, have studied European time-tables, and I believe them to be as important, for an understanding of the relations of the many peoples of the Continent, as diplomatic documents. A Blue Train may explain more than a Blue Book.

The expresses which link together European capitals do more than minister to our pleasures and our convenience. "I don't like the English," said a young Frenchwoman, "but I like the English whom I know." The Golden Arrow enables many French men and women to know English men and women; and for me there is pure magic in the words Simplon-Orient Express—an open sesame to Paris, Lausanne, Milan, Trieste, Bucharest, Belgrade, Sofia and Stamboul! Blessings on the Sud Express which recently took me to Spain! I cannot think of the Nord Express without having a vision of Brussels, Cologne, and Berlin. Rome and Vienna and Prague and Warsaw are expressed for me in terms of trains.

The literature of travel is immense. I have no doubt that it constitutes the mainstay of the publishing business. The profits of authorship are not what a vain reading public supposes. A French éditeur once asked me to guess the greatest success of the year. I tried again and again, mentioning this famous author and that "best-selling" book; but I was hopelessly wrong. It appeared that the most remarkable triumph was that of a religious work. Its author figures in no "Who's Who"; it is not to be found in library lists; its name is never mentioned in cultured circles; yet it has been read by far more people than read the works of the world's six recognized most popular writers.

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An Englishman confessed to me that for many years he had enjoyed a steady income from his treatise on fencing; an American publisher told me that the book on which his house was built was a school arithmetic.

Similarly, I suppose that guidebooks must be exceedingly lucrative. For tourism has become one of the leading trades of several European countries. Unquestionable estimates are hard to obtain, but, according to certain calculations, American visitors to Europe alone spend well over $500,000,000. To this huge sum must be added the amounts spent by European travelers in Europe. It does not seem to be an exaggeration to suggest that the equivalent of two British budgets is expended annually by travelers on the Continent.

With this relatively new factor in international affairs (for the old grand tour, which formed part of a liberal education, was enjoyed by a relatively few persons) it becomes practically impossible to ascertain whether a particular country has a sound commercial balance in its favor or not. According to the statistics, it may well be that imports exceed exports; but according to the facts, it may well be that exports exceed imports.

Tariff walls may be erected to keep out foreign goods; but each returning traveler brings back with him a quantity of foreign goods. And he has, besides, consumed a quantity of foreign goods in the countries where he has stayed.

It would be difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the annual average expenditure of English tourists; but an attempt has been made to ascertain the amount spent by different categories of Americans who arrive at European ports. Students, and others from the universities, are placed in the category of those who take the sum of $500 with them on their trip to the Old World—and leave it behind them. What are called "ordinary" travelers run up bills to the tune of $1800. "Wealthy" travelers spend $5000. The average, it appears, works out at about $1254 a head.

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This means that the hundreds of thousands of travelers who leave American docks carry out of the country hundreds of thousands of dollars which do not appear in the commercial balance of the United States. Nor do these amounts appear in the commercial balance of the countries to which they go; but they nevertheless are a real portion of the income of such countries. There is, every year, an increase in these amounts. In 1919 the total of $50,000,000 was thus taken from the United States—though not all, of course, to Europe—and in the following year $150,000,000. Then the amount leaped to $200,000,000, and in 1923 it was as high as $400,000,000. Thence it climbed to $560,000,000 in 1925. In 1926 it was over $700,000,000. In 1927 it neared the $800,000,000 mark. It shows no sign of diminishing. Such sums are much higher than the total investments abroad of Americans only a few years ago.

Here is one reason—were there no other—which sufficiently indicates the stupidity of various schemes of taxation which would discourage the tourist were he not so determined to wander about the world. There are luxury taxes, and taxes de séjour, and other taxes which would obstruct instead of encourage travel. There are a few European countries which cling to the visé, which is not only a nuisance, but is expensive. At the same time these countries seek to advertise themselves and to attract the tourist. They complain that the tourist traffic is being deflected by nations which have had the good sense to abolish the visé. They seem unable to see the inconsistency of their conduct. They seem unable to see where their own interest lies.

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One government department uses publicity to bring visitors. Another government department does its best to keep them out. Passports and visés are relics of the war. They are ineffective in every sense. They do not prevent undesirables from entering—for the undesirables take special steps to provide themselves with papers. It is the desirable traveler who suffers hardships.

Then there are questionnaires in the hotels, and identity cards, and all kinds of formalities which are more irritating than serious. One European country, which has been the principal center of travel since the war, is now complaining that, having acquired the reputation of annoying visitors, it is being abandoned in favor of its neighbors. The remedy is simple.

That there should be freedom of travel is surely obvious. The world belongs to us all, and though it is proper for each community to have regulations for its self-preservation, it has no right to molest or hinder the harmless tourist who, while primarily traveling for pleasure, profit or instruction, may well add to the wealth of the countries he enters, and may above all be a missionary in the cause of good international relations.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

MANY visitors to London will have noticed a body of armed soldiers marching through the streets in the early evening on their way to the City. This is the guard which every night occupies the Bank of England. Questions are being asked by members of the Labor Party, and notably by Oliver Baldwin, the son of the late Conservative Prime Minister, suggesting that in future the Bank of England should make a contribution to the National Exchequer for this army guard, and questioning the provision of such protection to a private company. The attitude adopted by Thomas Shaw, the new Labor Secretary of State for War, is that for the last 150 years such a military guard has been furnished for the bank. Such a precedent carries great weight, and it is not expected that there is likely to be any break with old traditions.

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Movie films are for the first time in history being taken inside Buckingham Palace, the King's London home. A series of pictures has been prepared depicting the adventures of a little boy taken by a fairy godmother to the Royal Palace. The King's chef is seen stirring a gigantic Christmas pudding, made entirely of sultanas, currants, flour, sugar, spice and other products from various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Pictures are also to be taken inside the scarlet and gold throne room and other state apartments, the public being thus, as it were, walked through the building which, more than any other in the world, reflects the lives of the King and Queen of England.

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Sir Austen Chamberlain, former Foreign Secretary, has a successful way of confounding his critics in the House of Commons. He sits prominently on the front opposition bench with fixed monocle and a shining silk top hat, whenever actions for which he holds himself responsible are under attack. Compliments paid him he acknowledges by courteously raising his hat. Recently Col. Josiah Wedgwood, always a stormy petrel in the Labor Party, managed to compare Sir Austen to a nightmare. "Only the other day, fortunately before the election," thundered Colonel Wedgwood, "there appeared in the Manchester Guardian a leading article which, I believe, embodied the views and the exasperation of hundreds of thousands of people in this country. The leading article was called 'The Nightmare's End.' The nightmare, which has been weighing not merely upon Liberals who read the Manchester Guardian, but upon the mind of every man of progressive ideas in this country for the last five years, has been the right honorable gentleman, the late Foreign Secretary." Sir Austen made no interruption. Nevertheless, he took the call at once by gravely raising his hat. What was to have been a solemn denunciation became a joke. Even the occupants of the government benches smiled.

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A notable collection of original manuscripts has been given to the British Museum by John Galsworthy, who has handed over to the Nation all of his original work on the "Forsyte Chronicles" except that of "The Man of Property," which unfortunately has been destroyed. Experts say that this act of generosity on the part of the great novelist, who recently received the coveted Order of Merit, is equivalent to the gift of from £8000 to £10,000, which the manuscripts would fetch from collectors. The manuscripts include "Indian Summer of a Forsyte," "In Chancery," "Awakening," "To Let," "The White Monkey," "The Silver Spoon," and "Swan Song." The gift is now on exhibition in the Grenville Room at the museum. It is an extremely rare honor for a living author to have his manuscripts officially accepted for the Nation by the museum authorities. It is believed the first precedent was set by the acceptance of the manuscript of "The Dynasts," by Thomas Hardy.

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Another "Blue Boy" picture, this time by the famous Lancashire artist George Romney, who painted it about a century and a half ago, has been purchased in London for the Ehrich Galleries, New York, from Walter S. M. Burn, who inherited it from his mother, a sister of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Romney's "Blue Boy" is one of several similar pictures painted by famous artists in the eighteenth century. It will be recalled that a few years ago the famous "Blue Boy" by Gainsborough went to America. The present picture was Romney's second essay in the "Blue Boy" tradition and shows Master Tennant at the age of six. It is considered by experts to be one of the finest pictures he painted. According to an entry in Romney's account book the price the artist received for his painting from the boy's father, Lieut.-Col William Tennant, of Ashton House, Staffordshire, was fifty guineas.

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Something new in literature has been announced by the Criterion, the scholarly quarterly which is edited by T. S. Eliot, the poet. A plan has been worked out by that journal in co-operation with four leading continental reviews which it is hoped will result in uncovering excellent unknown talent and in giving it a world audience. The five editors will be a jury "to decide on the merits of unpublished fiction of suitable length submitted to it from each of the five countries in turn." The story which is chosen for publication will be translated into the other four languages and published at the same time in each country. The original idea came from Germany, and therefore German stories will be the first to be treated in this manner. The four continental reviews are the Nouvelle Revue Française, the Rivista de Occidente, in Spain, the Nuova Anthologia, in Italy, and the Europaische Revue, representing German countries.

* * *

There is an unassuming association known as "The Fellowship of Old Time Cyclists," which meets periodically to exchange reminiscences. The membership is fairly exclusive, as one must have been born prior to 1872 and must have owned either a "penny farthing" or a tricycle. It is doubtful if one who owned a bone shaker could be found nowadays. The association met recently at Ripley in Surrey. The members mostly journeyed to the rendezvous by the modern motorcar, but one hardy individual rode on a "push bike" all the way from Wigan. One came on a tricycle and one was actually perched perilously on the lofty seat of an old "penny farthing."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Believing the Best of Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express, if I can, why I am grateful for The Christian Science Monitor. I have found, in reading consecutively a few issues, the nations unfolding sympathetically before one. The same methods that we have proved to be helpful to the individual are applied to the nation, namely, its achievements appraised, its aspirations encouraged, and the best believed.

One writer turns us from the fictitious gayety of Paris to that which he expresses as a "smiling attitude toward the experiences of life, that is not easily disturbed." Another infers the happiness of the Dutch Nation, because they delight to depict in their paintings the little details of home life. Even the Soviet régime is softened in imagination when it is spoken of as the "judgment of history" that the poor are installed in the seats of the nobility.

As we read about others' lives our sympathies unconsciously go out to them, we love a little more because we understand a little more.

MARY H. ADAMS.

London, S. W. 5, Eng.

Investigating Public Utilities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The announcement that the newly organized Industrial Conservation Board will investigate governmentally operated public utilities, and send the facts to the press, would carry more weight with independent newspapers had it not been accompanied with the positive assertion, "There isn't a government-operated plant that isn't costing more than a private one."

If this is true, why all the plans for raising large sums to combat public operation of business depending upon municipal, state or national grants of monopolies of lighting, heating, transit or other service? A fact-finding body which prejudges the matter it is to investigate would seem to be of as much value as power-owned newspapers in protecting the public interests against unduly high charges.

W. G.

New York, N. Y.